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KANSAS CITY LARGE POTATO DISTRIBUTING CENTER.

Unloads for Past Five Years Average 2,726 Carloads Annually—City Important Diverting Point for Western Stock.

Kansas City is important both as a consuming market and as a center of distribution for white potatoes, according to data compiled by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Like Chicago and St. Louis, Kansas City is adjacent to populous districts of the Middle West and between the great northern and southwestern potato producing sections.

Although prices in Kansas City practically follow those of Chicago, with adjustments to difference of freight charges, yet the Kansas City market at times develops independent market movements based on supply and local preference.

PREFERS NORTHERN STOCK.

The Kansas City market seems to prefer in general a northern potato rather than western Round White stock. Many dealers maintain that the northern stock does not break up so badly in cooking as the western potatoes. Hotels and restaurants, however, use a considerable amount of western stock.

Kansas City is extensively used, however, as a diverting point for western potatoes, especially Colorado stock. Apparently, 35% to 40% of the receipts are diverted or reshipped to other markets. The five-year average of cars actually unloaded is 2,726.

Carload supplies of the main crop are chiefly from Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, and Idaho and include Round Whites, Long Whites, Red River Ohios and many far western Russets. The last-named variety often commands a premium of 10% to 20% over standard northern stock.

Probably about 72% of the city's supply is grown on farms within trucking distance. These are chiefly Early Ohios. During the spring and summer months extensive shipments of early varieties, chiefly the Red Bliss Triumph are received from Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma.

Carlot receivers sell either in carlots or in jobbing lots. They do not sell to peddlers, but only to dealers on the street who in turn sell to peddlers and retailers. Brokers having no warehouses and being unable to sell broken carlots sell pooled cars. For instance, one man is solicited to buy one-half of a car and another one is asked to purchase one-half of the remainder and a third man takes the rest.

Thus the broker disposes of his carlot direct to the jobber on the street without going

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A GLANCE AT MARKETS.

Live-stock markets during the week under review witnessed sharp fluctuations on hogs, while the spreads between cattle prices widened materially. Sheep and lamb prices were more steady. Prices for the better grades of fresh meat showed an upward trend (p. 114).

Wheat prices were heavy most of the week though an upturn towards the close made a net gain possible. Corn prices closed at a low point for the present crop (p. 123).

The end of the midsummer fruit and vegetable season found the markets liberally supplied. Potatoes gained, but most other lines were lower (p. 120).

Butter markets were unsettled but the cold-storage report caused prices to regain former losses. Cheese trading continued dull despite lower prices (p .119).

Light receipts of hay resulted in price gains at a few markets. The demand for feedstuffs remained quiet (p. 124).

Cotton prices declined slightly (p. 126).

The cold-storage report for August 1 appears in this issue (p. 122).

Receipts and shipments of live stock during July are given in this issue (pp. 126 and 127).

CROPS IN UNITED KINGDOM FEEL EFFECTS OF LONG DROUGHT.

Farmers Selling Live Stock Freely—Good Markets May Develop Later for American Products.

England, Scotland, and Ireland have now endured some 80 days of extreme heat with very serious results, reports the American agricultural trade commissioner at London. The crops have been set-back and the grass throughout the country has been completely destroyed. The corn crops have not been badly damaged, but in some places the wheat will be shriveled up and straw will be very short. The cutting of oat crops has begun, though cutting is seldom done before the middle of August, and the season's yield is expected to be disappointing.

The lack of grass is seriously interfering with the dairy and cattle industries. Present indications are that there will be very little feed for fat cattle during the coming winter. The farmers are now feeding cattle on last year's hay and prices of hay have begun to advance.

There is considerable talk of adding a penny a quart to the price of milk in the large cities. A large quantity of the milk supply in the large cities is arriving in bad condition, in spite of the liberal use of preservatives. The price of butter in London has already advanced 4d. per lb., equivalent to 8¢ in U. S. currency at normal exchange.

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DROUGHT CONDITIONS LIKELY TO AFFECT FEED DEMAND.

Many in Trade Expect Changed Market Tone in Autumn—Extent of Foreign Trade One of Main Factors.

Reports of damaged pastures because of excessively dry, hot weather during the past few months have been numerous, particularly from the more important dairying sections. Unusual drought conditions have not been confined to the United States, as advices from several western European countries indicate that the absence of rainfall is becoming a serious factor and has caused heavy inroads into available supplies of feedstuffs. From Canada reports of a similar nature have been received.

Although at present the stocks of feedstuffs in this country are thought to be sufficient to meet requirements, a large number of the members of the feed trade seem to think that an increased demand and possibly higher prices will prevail during the coming fall and winter unless conditions change materially.

COUNTRY TRADE SALES LESS.

It is generally believed that the sales to the country trade have been considerably less during the last four or five months than they were during the corresponding periods in previous years. The months from May to October, inclusive, are considered light feeding months, the average consumption of manufactured feedstuffs ranging from 4.8% during July to 7.7% in May, compared with 11.5% during March. This usually causes light sales during the summer months and increased buying during the fall to take care of winter and early spring requirements.

Storage stocks are not thought to be any larger than is usual at this season of the year. Reports are that jobbers and wholesale dealers are not carrying a very heavy line of feedstuffs at this time. Several are said to be neither long nor short, preferring to await developments of the growing crop.

The stocks of the country trade, while at present greater than the demand, are not believed to be excessively large because during the past year the demand from country dealers has been extremely light. This condition was primarily due to ample stocks of locally produced forage and to the increased use of locally grown grains for feeding purposes because relatively lower prices were obtainable for grain than were asked for feedstuffs. This condition has materially changed during the past month and prices of feedstuffs are now more nearly in proportion to those prevailing for corn and oats.

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Live Stock and Meats

HOG PRICES FLUCTUATE SHARPLY ON ERRATIC MARKETS.

Cattle Prices Widen Still Further—Top Steers Reach Highest Levels Since January.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.)

An erratic market in which hogs recovered the losses of the previous week and the top advanced to $11.85, the highest point of the year to date, only to drop again under pressure of liberal receipts and determined opposition on the part of packers, featured last week's trading. In the cattle department a still wider price range carried top steers to the highest levels since January and forced common grades still lower. The demand for fat sheep and lambs was more or less indifferent and closing prices were generally steady at Chicago but weak to 50¢ lower elsewhere except at Omaha. At the latter market fat lambs closed strong to 25¢ higher and fat sheep weak to 25¢ lower. An improved country demand for stockers and feeders was apparent in both the cattle and sheep markets.

The week's receipts at 10 markets totaled approximately 192,700 cattle, 373,300 hogs, and 239,500 sheep, compared with actual arrivals of 195,299 cattle, 447,309 hogs, and 236,463 sheep the previous week and 184,326 cattle, 385,227 hogs, and 309,853 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago.

CORN-FED CATTLE SCARCE.

Cattle.—There were two distinct markets for beef steers at practically all points under review last week. Corn-fed cattle were comparatively scarce and sold all the way from steady to 50¢ higher, while there was an oversupply of grassers and common grades which generally found a limited outlet at weak to unevenly lower prices. Higher prices for choice dry-feds and lower prices for common grassers widened the range still further, and at the end of the week many members of the trade anticipated a still further extension of this movement.

Southwestern markets continued to receive a large number of Texas and Oklahoma grassers and the movement of Kansas pasture cattle to Kansas City showed a material increase, the week's supply being the largest since the third week in last November.

A more liberal marketward movement of northwestern range cattle was noted at such markets as Omaha and Chicago, Montana, the Dakotas, and Wyoming contributing consignments. While the southwestern movement apparently is under full sway marketing of large numbers of northwestern range cattle is scarcely expected until early in September.

The range cattle offered at Chicago thus far have been disappointing to the trade, as earlier reports indicated that quality and finish would be unusually good this year. However, most traders believe that first shipments hardly represent a criterion and are hopeful that quality will improve materially later in the season. With country competition rather slack practically all of the range stock went to killers, a movement which toward the close of the week resulted in a very depressed market for such stock.

Buyers were not inclined to quibble over weights on the better grades of corn-feds, and best heavy steers sold closer to yearlings than for several months past. At Chicago best yearlings sold up to $10.65, weights up to 1,400 lbs. going at that figure. Long-fed bullocks of choice quality, averaging 1,626 lbs., sold up to $10.40, and numerous lots of weighty steers which would have done well to sell at $8 early in July, brought $10 to $10.35.

Matured steers averaging 1,347 lbs. brought $10.50 at Kansas City and extremely heavy bullocks sold up to $10.15 and $10.25. No finished yearlings arrived at that point but a choice load brought $10.10.

Practically all steers showing a trace of corn feeding sold well above the $9 line at Chicago and best grades of grasses sold around $7.50 to $8.50. Bulk of decent range steers cleared at $7 to $8 but common kinds, largely of Mexican origin, went at $5 to $6, those at the lower price being no better than cutters. Bulk of all beef steers at Chicago sold at $7 to $10. Wintered Kansas-pastured steers brought as high as $8.85 at Kansas City and the bulk sold at $8.25 to $8.60. Texas and Oklahoma steers moved at a range of $5 to $8.35 with the bulk at $5.75 to $6.65.

RANGE STEERS SELL UP TO $8.50.

Omaha reported $10.25 paid for heavy steers and also for yearlings and handyweights. There was a fair showing of range steers at $6.50 to $7.50, a few of the best selling up to $8 and $8.50 and common thin kinds down to $5. Practically no corn-feds arrived at East St. Louis, the bulk of native grassers selling at $8 to $9 and Texas offerings at a range of $4.90 to $7.50 with bulk at $5.50 to $7. The extreme top at that point was $9.50. At St. Paul well-conditioned, Dakota grassers went as high as $8.35, but the bulk sold around $5 to $6.75.

With an abundant supply of low-priced steers available, packers were not disposed to take the medium grades of cows and heifers, with the result that closing prices on practically all grades of she stock, except canners and cutters and choice light yearling heifers, were weak to unevenly lower, declines at St. Paul and Omaha ranging from 25¢ to 50¢. Kansas City reported the better grades steady to 25¢ higher. There was a fairly good demand for canners. Bulls held steady at Chicago and East St. Louis but as a rule declined 25¢ to 50¢ elsewhere.

Liberal offerings of southwestern calves again acted as a damper on the market for natives and declines of 50¢ to $1 were general at points under review. Killers were

(Concluded on page 118, column 1.)

BETTER GRADES OF MEATS SHOW UPWARD PRICE TREND.

Seasonal Demand About Normal during Past Week—Widening of Price Ranges Takes Place.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

With the seasonal demand about normal, prices on the better grades of fresh meats showed an upward trend during the week ending Aug. 13. Increased supplies, however, caused a widening of price ranges and a downward tendency on medium and common grades of all carcass meats and heavy pork loins.

Beef.—Good and choice steer beef continued to hold a relatively strong position principally because of decreased supplies, and closing prices were 50¢ to $1 higher than a week ago. Proportionately heavier receipts of medium and common beef from grass-fed cattle caused such grades to show net declines of $1 to $2 both at Chicago and eastern markets. Except a few good cows offered at Chicago, receipts at all markets consisted of medium and common grades and declines on that kind equaled those on the corresponding grades of steers.

Receipts of bulls at eastern markets, while in excess of those of the previous week, were all of the bologna type. The tendency, after Monday, was toward lower levels and closing prices were back to the previous week's low spot. Prices at Chicago were generally steady until after midweek, following which a decline of 50¢ was registered.

KOSHER BEEF DEMAND UNEVEN.

The demand for kosher beef was very uneven and prices fluctuated. Boston gained $1 during the week, while other eastern markets declined a like amount. Under an improved demand Chicago advanced fully 50¢ over the previous week.

Veal.—With only a small percentage of good and choice carcasses among the offerings, veal trade continued slow with prices declining. The better grades held relatively steady at Chicago, but at eastern markets all grades registered uneven declines of $1 to $3 with common and medium affected the most.

Lamb.—In general the demand for lamb was slow at eastern markets and receipts of all grades except choice were more than the trade required. Following Monday's advances of $1 to $2 Boston and Philadelphia

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 13.

Price per 100 lbs.

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	246	$10.42	265	$10.12	273	$9.61	262	$9.10	252	$9.60	274	$9.49	261	$9.66	255	$10.23	255	$14.83
E. St. Louis	196	11.21	220	10.86	209	11.13	206	10.20	214	10.64	195	10.48	210	10.79	204	11.19	202	15.79
Kansas City	229	10.15	225	10.22	230	10.05	215	9.05	227	9.09	(1)	(1)	229	9.85	230	10.56	222	15.16
Omaha	264	9.74	273	9.53	273	9.10	226	8.30	262	8.68	288	8.65	271	9.00	270	9.55	263	14.25
S. St. Paul	256	9.46	272	9.66	266	9.41	263	8.73	267	8.95	224	9.40	264	9.31	264	9.41	.....	.....

(1) No sales. The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 13.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	59,320	17,438	41,882	122,201	38,869	83,341	77,632	10,567	67,065
East St. Louis	25,866	11,917	9,811	41,227	15,433	18,612	23,310	5,950	13,830
Indianapolis [1]	9,070	4,372	4,865	36,749	12,160	23,383	4,818	3,530	955
Kansas City [1]	68,922	37,471	30,955	30,611	8,649	20,992	36,114	9,308	24,621
Oklahoma City	10,670	2,481	7,153	5,043	360	4,410	455	.....	328
Omaha	30,929	14,537	16,392	85,164	9,124	76,040	56,629	19,510	37,119
St. Joseph [1]	10,819	3,672	6,381	27,604	5,318	21,249	15,612	2,936	12,938
St. Paul	19,246	8,786	9,308	22,583	4,327	18,227	7,075	1,001	5,840
Sioux City	9,989	6,532	4,085	24,357	11,036	12,385	4,013	1,077	2,041
Wichita [1]	3,982	5,249	1,595	7,225	75	7,257	1,462	1,170	214
Total	248,813	112,455	132,227	402,764	105,342	285,896	227,120	55,049	164,951
Previous week	257,361	95,672	157,590	429,485	122,020	303,088	220,043	57,922	155,303

[1] Week ending Friday, Aug. 12.

gained an additional dollar on choice, but the whole advance on all lower grades was lost and the market closed weak. At New York all grades were weak and closing prices were back to the low point of the previous week. The better grades made slight gains at Chicago with medium and common unchanged.

Mutton.—Although receipts of mutton were light they were more than equal to the demand. Boston held practically steady until Friday when declines of $1 to $2 were registered. Other eastern markets and Chicago were weak throughout and closing prices were about $1 below the low point of the previous week.

Pork.—Eastern markets opened $2 above the previous week's close. Light average loins held the advance fairly well throughout the week while heavy loins were hard to move and after midweek were sharply lower. The tone at Chicago was steady to strong during the first half of the week, following which uneven declines were registered. The close was $1 under a week ago. Barring heavy loins, which closed unevenly lower, eastern pork prices were up fully $1.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Aug. 12.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	4,708	.....	4,530
East St. Louis	3,649	652	1,404
Fort Worth	3,320	773	648
Indianapolis	725	153	520
Kansas City	16,661	1,296	7,417
Oklahoma City	2,195	262	.....
Omaha	11,700	.....	15,739
St. Joseph	2,574	.....	4,780
St. Paul	6,839	518	213
Sioux City	6,072	201	1,077
Wichita	1,005	.....	.....
Total	59,338	3,855	36,328
Previous week	48,740	1,518	39,721
Same week last year	45,422	2,272	114,184
State destination:			
Colorado	210	.....	.....
Illinois	9,878	499	5,163
Indiana	2,261	304	1,900
Iowa	13,614	757	10,992
Kansas	4,823	584	1,592
Kentucky	.....	.....	2,486
Maryland	.....	.....	199
Michigan	636	.....	643
Minnesota	830	108	26
Missouri	7,137	453	8,481
Montana	64	.....	.....
Nebraska	9,521	.....	5,420
Nevada	791	.....	.....
New York	57	.....	.....
Ohio	1,414	.....	659
Oklahoma	3,178	618	258
Pennsylvania	1,816	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,113	.....	.....
Texas	1,747	282	390
Virginia	.....	250	.....
West Virginia	64	.....	119
Wisconsin	184	.....	.....
Total	59,338	3,855	36,328

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	Aug. 12.	Aug. 5.	July 15.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$30.00-31.50	$30.00-32.00	$28.50-30.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	32.50-34.50	33.00-34.00	31.00-32.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	17.50-20.00	17.50-19.50	16.75-19.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	27.00-28.50	27.00-29.00	25.00-27.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	38.00-40.00	38.00-40.00	38.50-40.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	16.00-17.00	16.25-16.75	15.50-16.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	12.00-13.25	12.00-12.75	11.00-11.25
Pure lard, tierces	13.25-14.25	14.00-14.75	13.75-15.00
Compound lard, tierces	11.50-12.25	11.25-12.00	10.25-11.50

LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, AUG. 16.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$10.85	$10.70	$9.85	$10.15	$10.25
Bulk of sales	8.35-10.60	9.75-10.55	8.35- 9.70	8.00- 9.75	8.00-10.00
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	9.25-10.10	9.00-10.25	8.50- 9.40	8.50- 9.50	8.25- 9.50
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	10.00-10.60	10.00-10.60	8.65- 9.75	9.00-10.00	8.50-10.00
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	10.25-10.75	10.25-10.70	9.00- 9.85	9.25-10.15	9.75-10.25
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	9.85-10.60	9.90-10.65	8.75- 9.75	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	8.30- 8.90	7.75- 8.25	7.25- 8.00	8.00- 8.50	8.00- 8.25
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	8.00- 8.30	7.50- 7.75	6.75- 7.25	7.50- 8.00	7.75- 8.00
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.25-10.15	8.00-10.50	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.00-10.00	8.00-10.10	8.50- 9.50	9.00-10.25
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	9.90-10.65	9.85-10.40	9.50-10.50	9.35-10.35	.....
Good	8.75- 9.90	9.00- 9.85	8.50- 9.50	8.40- 9.35	8.25- 9.00
Medium	7.50- 8.75	7.25- 9.00	6.65- 8.50	7.25- 8.40	6.25- 8.25
Common	6.25- 7.50	5.75- 7.25	5.25- 6.65	5.75- 7.25	5.50- 6.50
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	10.09-10.85	10.00-10.50	9.60-10.60	9.60-10.50	.....
Good	8.75-10.00	9.00-10.00	8.65- 9.60	8.60- 9.60	8.75- 9.25
Medium	7.25- 8.75	7.00- 9.00	6.25- 8.60	6.75- 8.60	7.00- 8.75
Common	5.50- 7.25	5.25- 7.00	4.75- 6.15	5.00- 6.75	5.00- 6.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.00- 9.00	4.50-10.00	3.75- 7.75	4.00- 9.00	3.50- 8.00
Cows, common-choice	3.50- 7.00	3.50- 6.25	3.25- 5.50	3.50- 6.25	3.00- 6.75
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.00- 7.00	1.75- 3.25	3.00- 5.40	3.25- 6.25	3.00- 5.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.00- 3.50	2.75- 3.75	1.50- 3.50	2.00- 3.50	1.75- 2.75
Canner steers	2.75- 4.00	5.00- 9.00	2.25- 3.50	2.25- 4.00	2.00- 3.25
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	7.50- 9.00	3.50- 8.50	5.00- 7.50	5.50- 8.00	4.00- 7.00
Heavy weights, common-choice	3.00- 6.50	5.75- 7.00	3.00- 6.25	3.75- 7.00	3.00- 6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 up, common-choice	5.75- 7.75	5.25- 7.00	6.00- 7.65	6.00- 7.75	4.50- 7.00
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.50- 7.50	4.00- 6.50	5.50- 7.30	5.00- 7.50	4.00- 6.75
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.00- 6.75	2.75- 5.75	4.00- 6.65	3.75- 6.75	3.50- 6.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	2.50- 5.50	5.50- 6.50	2.25- 5.25	2.50- 5.50	2.25- 4.75
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	4.50- 5.50	3.00- 4.75	5.75- 6.25	.....
Common and medium	.....	.....	.....	3.75- 5.75	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.25-10.75	7.25- 9.75	8.50-10.50	8.25-10.25	7.50- 9.75
Culls and common	5.00- 8.00	4.00- 7.00	4.00- 8.25	5.00- 8.00	4.50- 7.25
Feeding lambs	6.75- 8.75	.....	6.25- 7.85	6.75- 8.00	5.00- 7.50
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	6.25- 8.50	4.50- 7.00	4.50- 7.25	5.75- 7.25	4.50- 7.50
Wethers, medium-prime	4.25- 6.50	3.75- 5.50	4.00- 5.75	4.75- 6.00	3.50- 5.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	3.25- 5.25	3.00- 4.00	3.25- 4.75	3.25- 5.00	2.75- 4.25
Culls and common	1.50- 3.00	1.00- 2.75	1.25- 3.00	1.00- 3.00	1.00- 2.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	3.00- 6.50	.....	3.75- 5.25	.....	.....
Feeding ewes	.....	.....	.....	2.50- 3.70	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Aug. 16.	Aug. 9.	July 19.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 9.	July 19.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$16.50-17.50	$16.50-17.50	$16.50-17.50	$18.00-19.00	$18.00-20.00	$16.50-18.00
Good	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.50-17.00	15.50-17.00	14.50-16.00
Medium	12.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.50-14.50	12.50-15.00	14.00-15.00	12.50-14.00
Common	9.50-11.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-13.00	9.00-12.00	11.00-13.00	10.00-12.00
Cows—						
Good	12.00-12.50	13.00-13.50	13.00-14.00	.....	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00
Medium	11.00-11.50	12.00-12.50	11.50-12.50	10.00-11.00	12.00-13.00	10.00-11.00
Common	8.00-10.00	9.50-11.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	.....
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00-12.00	.....
Common	8.50- 9.00	9.00- 9.50	10.50-11.00	8.00- 9.00	9.50-10.50	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-26.00	23.00-24.00	23.00-25.00	25.00-26.00
Good	20.00-22.00	21.00-23.00	23.00-24.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	23.00-24.00
Medium	18.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	21.00-22.00	19.00-20.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00
Common	15.00-17.00	15.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	10.00-18.00	15.00-18.00	15.00-18.00
Mutton—						
Good	12.00-12.50	12.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	15.00-16.00
Medium	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	12.00-13.00
Common	7.00- 9.00	7.00- 9.00	7.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	7.00-10.00	7.00-10.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	16.50-17.50	17.00-18.00	19.00-20.00	.....	17.00-18.00	19.00-21.00
Good	14.00-15.50	15.00-16.00	17.00-18.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00
Medium	11.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	15.00-16.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-15.00
Common	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	12.00-14.00	8.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	.....
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	28.00-30.00	29.00-30.00	21.00-22.00	28.00-29.00	27.00-29.00	23.00-25.00
10-12 lbs. average	26.00-27.00	28.00-29.00	19.00-20.00	26.00-27.00	26.00-27.00	22.00-23.00
12-14 lbs. average	22.00-23.00	24.00-26.00	18.00-19.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	20.00-21.00
14-16 lbs. average	17.00-20.00	22.00-23.00	17.00-18.00	20.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	18.00-19.00
16 lbs. and over	14.00-16.00	16.00-19.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-18.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00
Shoulders, skinned	14.50-16.00	15.00-16.00	12.50-13.50	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	13.00-14.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	13.50-14.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-13.50	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	11.00-12.00
Butts, Boston style	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	14.00-15.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-19.00	15.00-15.50

Movement of Live Stock Decreases.

Both receipts and stocker and feeder shipments of all classes of live stock during July showed decreases as compared with similar movements a year ago, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates from 69 public stock yards.

Receipts of cattle and calves, were, with but one exception. the lighrest for any month since March, 1917, and represented the lightest July run since 1916. The exception noted above occurred in February of this year. July receipts were nearly a quarter of a million less than those of June, approximately 327,000 under those of July, 1920, and 680,000 short of July, 1919. Receipts for the first seven months of the cur-

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCK YARDS FOR JULY.

[69 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Receipts.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Albany, N. Y	891	1,206	73	204	30	35	728	1,002	454	692	.....	76	.....	.....	40	.....
Amarillo, Tex	7,066	6,289	.....	.....	4,805	2,503	7,066	6,289	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	259
Atlanta, Ga	1,950	1,317	1,563	723	487	.....	487	594	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	31	712
Augusta, Ga	922	811	562	723	166	54	244	88	190	169	190	164	.....	5	12	142
Baltimore, Md	25,193	21,446	15,592	12,953	40	400	9,561	8,493	11,566	9,137	5,211	4,500	.....	.....	236	166
Birmingham, Ala	1,093	1,211	1,065	1,106	.....	.....	28	19	189	9	189	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass	4,038	7,232	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,905	4,715	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....
Buffalo, N. Y	43,299	63,065	11,894	16,312	250	911	32,620	46,753	21,085	26,450	5,518	7,650	.....	.....	464	1,334
Chattanooga, Tenn	1,040	769	820	643	220	126	220	126	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo	.....	875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	220
Chicago, Ill	225,295	270,004	168,307	182,663	6,299	23,747	56,988	87,341	55,647	54,667	54,128	53,389	.....	.....	1,329	2,296
Cincinnati, Ohio	40,997	40,379	24,800	21,752	767	1,858	16,197	18,627	17,160	17,454	8,630	6,821	.....	.....	125	433
Cleveland, Ohio	20,388	26,268	18,800	20,488	73	162	1,588	5,780	11,063	14,119	10,548	11,843	.....	.....	80	440
Columbia, S. C	370	436	370	436	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	22	51	22	.....	.....	.....	92
Columbus, Ohio	139	158	78	88	.....	.....	61	70	123	74	62	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas, Tex	594	611	594	611	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	126	105	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio	2,383	2,513	2,279	2,232	.....	.....	104	281	808	768	725	732	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver, Colo	32,029	26,654	9,940	11,217	21,943	15,095	24,327	16,494	3,308	3,579	1,790	2,556	1,294	1,120	418	1,054
Detroit, Mich	14,791	16,632	13,638	14,606	516	1,397	1,153	2,056	6,274	6,655	6,058	6,597	7	24	183	196
Dublin, Ga	75	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	15	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East St. Louis, Ill	78,034	114,437	37,075	61,724	5,059	9,669	40,959	52,713	24,704	25,444	15,183	19,047	39	138	2,180	8,893
El Paso, Tex	9,289	5,181	2,015	1,110	3,465	3,844	5,935	4,473	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	510	840
Emeryville, Calif	3,078	3,298	3,078	3,298	.....	.....	.....	.....	598	606	598	606	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind	3,565	4,031	1,937	1,944	.....	.....	1,628	2,087	1,295	1,857	526	625	.....	.....	3	.....
Forth Worth, Tex	87,005	137,480	59,371	70,401	4,919	13,069	29,063	68,732	41,144	35,749	31,311	30,617	267	262	253	568
Fostoria, Ohio	663	849	215	354	52	230	512	495	588	482	175	334	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind	38,053	50,416	18,503	19,957	2,106	3,331	19,550	30,459	17,670	20,697	3,253	3,603	.....	.....	14	560
Jacksonville, Fla	98	581	35	574	.....	.....	39	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J	64,316	70,788	64,116	70,788	.....	.....	200	.....	35,025	39,001	35,025	39,001	.....	.....	127	400
Kansas City, Mo	155,272	206,299	99,065	108,120	20,610	38,739	52,109	96,293	36,043	38,540	25,915	22,925	407	686	794	3,134
Knoxville, Tenn	865	1,273	744	716	.....	.....	121	557	101	148	61	4	.....	.....	33	308
La Fayette, Ind	1,561	1,957	960	1,065	73	112	622	892	832	924	439	455	6	36	.....	.....
Lancaster, Pa	13,785	25,126	4,214	4,809	.....	8,640	9,571	20,317	1,126	3,563	245	322	.....	.....	69	186
Logansport, Ind	93	45	31	4	1	3	64	41	41	9	23	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky	25,585	26,319	8,392	8,615	968	1,767	17,193	17,704	14,271	14,144	2,519	4,583	.....	.....	8	959
Marion, Ohio	408	3,916	133	91	3	6	282	3,825	148	2,674	66	86	.....	.....	54	106
Memphis, Tenn	586	1,769	517	.....	53	114	53	1,792	212	178	225	.....	.....	.....	275	661
Milwaukee, Wis	22,150	25,138	20,616	19,881	601	1,307	1,534	5,257	17,149	15,493	17,024	14,705	125	630	19	116
Montgomery, Ala	1,565	10,571	247	337	405	7,729	1,416	10,489	392	288	28	29	3	42	50	327
Moultrie, Ga	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)
Nashville, Tenn	7,397	7,661	2,685	3,556	500	819	4,712	4,105	3,391	2,269	702	1,309	.....	9	.....	57
Nebraska City, Nebr	21	35	.....	.....	.....	2	21	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
New Brighton, Minn	15	1,353	.....	.....	15	35	15	1,353	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	849
New Orleans, La	14,619	17,415	13,700	13,916	996	1,142	2,070	3,932	10,731	8,881	8,648	6,414	(1)	(1)	.....	25
New York, N. Y	25,595	24,456	25,395	24,456	.....	.....	200	.....	20,373	18,740	20,373	18,740	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogden, Utah	965	2,276	685	809	49	1,024	280	1,467	80	147	66	119	3	9	1	630
Oklahoma, Okla	20,080	31,677	16,587	20,543	3,005	5,709	4,329	10,325	3,729	3,367	2,978	4,309	304	121	62	143
Omaha, Nebr	84,143	78,546	55,703	53,243	13,622	16,316	29,226	25,303	5,805	5,803	4,598	3,725	16	.....	330	1,253
Pasco, Wash	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoria, Ill	3,483	3,695	1,737	2,176	80	99	1,746	1,519	1,592	1,410	773	824	17	11	38	97
Philadelphia, Pa	20,014	18,421	19,887	18,278	.....	.....	127	143	8,915	10,433	8,869	10,414	.....	.....	153	217
Pittsburgh, Pa	62,723	70,568	14,878	14,830	.....	.....	47,777	54,871	27,411	27,738	8,316	8,692	.....	.....	687	718
Portland, Oreg	9,827	10,090	3,873	3,719	256	929	6,252	6,918	524	892	186	253	.....	225	37	363
Pueblo, Colo	4,973	3,560	86	.....	.....	181	4,893	3,561	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	258
Richmond, Va	2,707	2,725	1,803	1,731	33	186	904	994	1,101	870	491	302	.....	16	181	417
St. Joseph, Mo	35,476	38,078	27,319	26,957	3,232	5,521	8,462	13,015	7,790	7,406	7,217	6,568	349	153	472	2,256
St. Paul, Minn	51,570	83,137	32,579	44,533	8,519	21,824	16,187	37,881	24,385	29,970	19,841	27,226	108	840	234	1,936
Salt Lake City, Utah	3,043	2,863	1,909	1,042	2,404	1,592	2,495	1,821	63	207	243	80	6	111	31	140
San Antonio, Tex	8,262	26,590	1,890	3,618	386	10,272	6,372	22,972	4,326	4,113	893	1,745	159	130	607	843
Seattle, Wash	4,080	4,597	3,981	4,431	.....	.....	99	166	221	314	221	314	.....	.....	6	21
Sioux City, Iowa	34,898	36,730	14,406	18,167	11,959	11,685	16,800	19,590	2,115	2,154	1,892	1,953	42	79	366	1,893
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	626	609	417	415	47	42	263	251	37	53	29	41	.....	.....	.....	19
Spokane, Wash	3,027	4,559	1,962	2,686	573	1,851	1,058	2,594	324	686	206	651	6	22	39	124
Tacoma, Wash	2,329	2,444	2,097	2,010	128	91	128	120	146	238	146	277	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio	1,661	3,141	1,228	1,772	.....	.....	385	1,369	904	1,624	768	867	.....	.....	58	178
Washington, D. C	2,144	2,003	2,080	1,902	.....	.....	64	101	1,114	988	1,114	988	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kansas	11,348	14,365	5,898	6,055	2,206	4,197	5,328	8,310	3,196	(1)	1,377	(1)	26	(1)	287	879
Billings, Mont	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....
Erie, Pa	(3)	1,731	(3)	1,207	(3)	.....	(3)	524	(3)	767	(3)	630	(3)	.....	(3)	.....
Total	1,343,460	1,670,836	844,454	932,597	121,921	218,365	492,491	734,392	450,540	467,505	315,768	325,932	3,185	4,669	10,989	37,704
Increase or decrease	−327,376	.....	−88,143	.....	−96,444	.....	−241,901	.....	−16,965	.....	−10,164	.....	−1,484	.....	−26,715	.....
Per cent	−19.6	.....	−9.5	.....	−44.2	.....	−32.9	.....	−3.6	.....	−3.1	.....	−31.8	.....	−70.9	.....
Total for 7 months ending with July	10,356,555	11,908,757	6,335,176	6,945,309	1,377,153	1,886,942	3,966,178	4,873,475	3,021,887	3,100,671	2,268,742	2,362,024	38,983	71,559	188,852	509,837
Increase or decrease	−1,552,202	.....	−610,133	.....	−509,789	.....	−907,297	.....	−78,784	.....	−93,282	.....	−32,576	.....	−320,985	.....
Per cent	−13.0	.....	−8.8	.....	−27.0	.....	−18.6	.....	−2.5	.....	−3.9	.....	−45.5	.....	−63.0	.....

[1] Calves included with cattle. [2] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston. [3] Stockyards not in operation.

rent year showed a decrease of more than 1,500,000 head.

Hog receipts were the lightest since last September and were the lightest for any July since 1917.

For the first time since last December sheep and lamb receipts fell below those of the corresponding month a year ago. The decrease compared with July, 1920, amounted to more than 250,000 head. Whether or not this indicates the end of the long period of liquidation in the sheep market remains to be seen. The fact that the number of sheep and lambs that went back to the country for breeding and feeding during July was ap-

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR JULY—Continued.

[69 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Albany, N. Y.	116	255	41	82			75	173	117	70	117	70				
Amarillo, Tex.		1,248				397		1,248		22,592				8,372		22,592
Atlanta, Ga.	2,107	2,683	1,862	1,146	245		245	1,537	402	383	402	383				
Augusta, Ga.	195	63	195	63						14	7	14				
Baltimore, Md.	82,220	61,462	74,489	51,459			7,731	10,003	76,551	59,675	25,444	15,310			51,107	44,335
Birmingham, Ala.	1,683	1,259	1,683	1,259					308	56	308	56				
Boston, Mass.	758	1,621	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	51	98	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	91,160	81,392	46,271	36,713	11		44,889	44,679	58,555	50,477	12,317	12,647		406	46,080	37,830
Chattanooga, Tenn.	630	564	639	564					609	312	609	312				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	409	320					400	320	11,000	9,900					11,000	9,900
Chicago, Ill.	567,672	584,220	423,333	414,116	419	429	139,914	170,104	273,200	373,088	235,411	285,691	10,054	71,654	36,789	87,397
Cincinnati, Ohio.	98,221	86,230	61,257	45,835	43	131	36,964	40,395	99,170	101,137	14,387	4,550	1,273	2,222	84,783	96,587
Cleveland, Ohio.	63,269	54,737	46,188	32,220			17,081	22,517	21,915	52,577	18,408	12,495	434		3,507	40,082
Columbia, S. C.	89	68	89	68					28	41	28	41				
Columbus, Ohio.	5,205	3,769	1,370	832		181	3,790	2,774	158	459	86				72	459
Dallas, Tex.	2,826	3,291	2,826	3,291					96	104	96	104				
Dayton, Ohio.	9,082	8,667	5,392	5,306			3,690	3,361	817	2,104	676	1,659			141	445
Denver, Colo.	24,785	18,886	26,507	17,237	1,057	1,813	1,057	1,813	68,200	70,803	10,587	7,643	26,341	51,873	56,929	63,708
Detroit, Mich.	12,220	15,997	8,390	14,933		48	3,830	1,064	6,758	5,478	6,315	5,080		168	443	398
Dublin, Ga.	100	40					100	40								
East St. Louis, Ill.	183,511	196,466	63,602	92,688	1,784	814	119,909	103,778	71,267	82,757	43,945	61,346	1,789	10,339	27,322	21,411
El Paso, Tex.	721	400	721	400					10,308	596	1,299	387	1,198	209	7,803	209
Emeryville, Calif.	1,800	1,175	1,800	1,175					15,110	13,969	15,110	13,969				
Evansville, Ind.	13,433	11,802	5,305	4,388	65	209	8,127	7,414	2,179	3,730	515	336	23	34	1,664	3,394
Fort Worth, Tex.	25,734	13,928	21,161	9,167	731	621	4,100	3,575	30,817	16,469	19,724	10,142	4,437	3,477	11,842	4,600
Fostoria, Ohio.	6,337	4,476	672	709		50	5,614	3,776	553	364	10	10			480	354
Indianapolis, Ind.	186,256	228,659	100,253	89,825	882	469	86,003	138,834	17,248	14,869	5,916	2,740	2,272	605	11,332	12,129
Jacksonville, Fla.	1,747	3,336	30	1,314		143	1,939	2,022	142	67	43	67			4	
Jersey City, N. J.	25,257	42,421	25,257	42,421					194,172	212,329	194,172	212,329				
Kansas City, Mo.	124,561	129,801	95,960	99,553	2,816	8,563	28,050	31,753	93,974	95,980	73,853	67,991	14,141	26,531	16,441	30,379
Knoxville, Tenn.	359	465	359					465	87	51	87	51				
La Fayette, Ind.	13,229	17,627	5,528	4,848	622	565	7,695	12,779	1,020	777	302	251	265	25	722	526
Lancaster, Pa.	1,748	8,102	109	137			1,639	7,965	2,069	17,325	222	342			1,847	16,983
Logansport, Ind.	2,380	2,232	142	1	28	16	2,064	2,231	136	24	11	1	6	8	100	23
Louisville, Ky.	27,739	26,953	15,757	10,592	571	752	11,982	16,361	69,806	102,782	2,496	3,076	2,404	4,302	67,310	99,706
Marion, Ohio.	5,141	10,472	1,288	1,123	176	142	4,038	9,293	165	3,917		48		26	151	3,838
Memphis, Tenn.	444	587	267		100	4	109	503	47	339	31					329
Milwaukee, Wis.	20,041	25,212	20,041	24,934				278	3,973	4,348	3,854	3,717		4	119	631
Montgomery, Ala.	1,474	4,401	119	162	76	115	1,305	4,066	166	281	26	68		2	104	193
Moultrie, Ga.	205	(2)	165	(2)	40	(2)	40	(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)
Nashville, Tenn.	26,708	23,940	5,845	5,886	84		20,863	18,054	12,159	14,385	3,273	3,527	800	1,357	8,886	10,858
Nebraska City, Nebr.	18,766	21,286	19,623	14,887	73		696	9,689								
New Brighton, Minn.	327	80			327		327	80	14,353	21,732			14,353		14,353	21,732
New Orleans, La.	1,355	2,334	1,075	1,483	75	223	412	527	318	539	251	299	52	101	52	101
New York, N. Y.	51,611	48,313	51,611	48,313					1,953	919	1,953	919				
Ogden, Utah.	10,633	4,049	3,396	3,014	42	336	7,237	1,035	34,478	38,442	1,452	1,302	1,160	2,424	33,026	37,140
Oklahoma, Okla.	21,028	13,323	18,612	11,298	664	633	2,619	1,504	2,198	919	1,585	354	20	148	457	528
Omaha, Nebr.	245,341	221,009	177,100	149,150	121	425	69,092	71,859	207,288	274,863	138,919	128,060	42,418	103,530	73,929	146,803
Paseo, Wash.	64	162		5			64	157		2,265				2,265		2,265
Peoria, Ill.	32,241	30,484	14,566	8,189	454	130	17,675	22,295	357	247	343	230	14		14	17
Philadelphia, Pa.	30,937	29,871	29,270	28,712			1,667	1,159	40,939	29,981	39,279	28,856			1,660	1,125
Pittsburgh, Pa.	130,709	174,154	33,567	23,118			97,297	147,323	154,485	111,466	13,667	11,646			142,181	99,617
Portland, Oreg.	6,905	13,046	4,437	7,369	422	2,279	1,625	8,500	43,238	31,246	22,394	11,722	2,623	2,529	22,160	21,044
Pueblo, Colo.	88	522			16		88	522	3,291	19,651					2,321	19,664
Richmond, Va.	13,366	11,710	13,366	11,692		10		18	1,943	1,377	1,543	942	146		400	435
St. Joseph, Mo.	148,165	136,044	130,657	113,489	313	1,065	17,936	23,673	52,197	59,364	43,767	49,788	6,392	7,842	8,807	9,604
St. Paul, Minn.	113,145	131,468	93,754	125,547	2,192	2,386	18,111	7,777	19,470	36,952	13,229	12,071	1,520	2,030	5,531	25,268
Salt Lake City, Utah.	3,847	2,754	3,273	2,342	199		1,183	412	8,585	10,207	5,825	1,372	875	158	6,331	8,835
San Antonio, Tex.	4,240	1,264	1,972	541	152		2,268	723	3,915	2,072	123	132	426	1,066	4,546	1,940
Seattle, Wash.	5,167	3,353	5,056	2,675	32	588	111	588	9,706	9,434	9,706	9,434				
Sioux City, Iowa.	162,030	203,480	94,965	100,325	488	1,509	66,255	102,648	8,013	17,888	5,470	6,785	2,826	8,441	2,826	9,637
Sioux Falls, S. D.	44,502	23,426	3,145	86	38	318	41,302	23,791	98	444	98			444		444
Spokane, Wash.	1,731	3,490	1,030	1,800	594	1,591	690	1,806	8,577	15,943	3,889	1,569	287	10,311	4,621	14,378
Tacoma, Wash.	3,629	2,595	3,460	2,597				22	9,798	6,534	5,741	4,289		1,362		1,363
Toledo, Ohio.	8,136	13,789	899	3,864		123	7,237	9,925	863	1,720	201	351			662	1,369
Washington, D. C.	5,941	5,159	5,941	5,159					4,811	3,816	4,673	3,816			138	
Wichita, Kans.	29,811	32,128	28,180	30,765	781	135	781	1,363	911	433	659	379	31		283	54
Billings, Mont.	(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)	
Erie, Pa.	(2)	2,785	(2)	2,147	(2)		(2)	638	(2)	497	(2)	387	(2)		(2)	110
Total	2,725,278	2,811,305	1,893,860	1,716,015	16,733	27,213	917,907	1101,209	1,775,118	2,033,678	1,005,884	1,001,186	138,580	324,275	771,276	1,032,779
Increase or decrease.	−86,027		87,845		−10,480		−183,302		−258,560		4,698		−185,685		−261,503	
Per cent.	−3.1		5.1		−38.5		−16.6		−12.7		.5		−57.3		−25.3	
Total for 7 months ending with July.	24,926,994	26377,916	10397,632	16907,085	321.023	494,428	8,508,645	9413,580	12272,088	10972,205	7,128,880	6,786,595	720,761	1,640,511	5,135,425	5,234,257
Increase or decrease.	−1450,922		−509,453		−173,405		−904,935		1,299,883		1,342,285		−919,750		−98,832	
Per cent.	−5.5		−3.0		−35.1		−9.6		11.8		23.2		−56.1		−1.9	

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

[2] Stockyards not in operation.

proximately 50,000 more than during June might be considered as evidence that sheep men are taking a somewhat more hopeful view of the situation. It should be noted, in this connection however, that stocker and feeder shipments during the month were the lightest for any July since 1916 and were 185,000 less than those of a year ago. It might also be added that despite the substantial decrease in receipts during the month, total recipts for the first seven months of 1921 were 1,300,000 greater than those of the corresponding period last year.

Stocker and feeder shipments of cattle and calves amounted to only 122,000 head and were the lightest for any month since the bureau began compiling such figures in January, 1916.

Less than 17,000 stock hogs went to the country from public stock yards during the month. This was approximately half the number so disposed of during June and was the lightest movement of that sort for any month since July, 1917.

Local slaughter of cattle and calves decreased 88,000, or 9.5% compared with that for July, 1920. It was the lightest for any month since February and represented the smallest number of animals slaughtered in July since 1916. Hog slaughter exceeded that of the corresponding month a year ago by 88,000 head and was nearly 700,000 head short of the number slaughtered during June. The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered was practically the same as during July, 1920.

WEEKLY LIVE-STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 114.)

backward about taking weighty vealers, claiming that they were killing out "beefy".

Liberal orders for stockers and feeders were received at practically all points under review, but many orders were canceled as a result of the advance which occurred early in the week. The result was that at some points early advances were lost though the better grades were generally 25¢ to 50¢ higher.

Kansas City reported a brisk demand for fleshy feeders at prices up to $8.50, these cattle being suitable for 30 to 60 day feeding. However, the bulk of feeders at all points sold at $6.50 to $7.50. At Chicago there were comparatively few sales above $7.

HOG MARKET VERY IRREGULAR.

Hogs.—The hog market has seldom been more irregular and choppy than during the week under review. A rather sharp recovery early in the week, due largely to curtailed receipts, carried top hogs to $11.85 at Chicago on Tuesday, the high point of the year to date and the highest since Nov. 20, 1920, when the top was $12.

The big packers, however, were fairly consistent in their opposition to the advances with the result that Wednesday and Thursday witnessed declines ranging from 75c to $1.50. On Thursday the average cost of packer and shipper droves at Chicago was $9.10 or $1.32 lower than on Monday. On the week's low spot some hogs sold as much as $2 below the high point of the week. This movement widened the spread to such an extent, that while on Thursday Chicago had an early top of $11 a number of loads of heavy packing sows sold down to $8. At the markets under review the decline was halted on Thursday. Kansas City was an exception, the recovery at that market being delayed until Friday. By the end of the week prices were generally 25¢ to 50¢ above the low point of the week and in some cases the advance amounted to 75¢.

The most potent factor in causing the break was a sharp decline in prices of provisions about midweek. As was the case during the preceding week, the recovery followed immediately the arrival of eastern shipping orders. Weights were again heavy, the average for the week at Chicago being 261 lbs., which was 6 lbs. heavier than the week previous and the heaviest of the year to date. Omaha's average was 271 lbs. and that of St. Paul 264 lbs.

Top hogs closed at $11.15 at East St. Louis, $11.10 at Chicago, $10.50 at St. Paul, and $10.25 at Omaha. Saturday supplies at Kansas City were too meager to warrant quotations.

Net changes for the week showed the markets under review generally steady to 50¢ lower. East St. Louis, however, on better grades, and St. Paul on practically all grades, were mostly steady to 25¢ higher. Omaha and Kansas City were 50¢ to $1 lower on packing grades.

There was a fairly healthy demand for stock pigs. On Saturday choice stock pigs were quoted up to $10.25 at East St. Louis and $10 at Kansas City and St. Paul.

Sheep.—Under fairly liberal receipts and a more or less indifferent demand, a downward revision of fat sheep and lamb prices was in evidence at practically all markets under review. Toward the close of the week, however, supplies were sharply curtailed and price advances were fairly general.

Fat classes closed generally steady with a week earlier at Chicago, but Kansas City, St. Louis, and St. Paul were unevenly weak to 50¢ lower. At Omaha fat lambs closed strong to 25¢ higher and fat sheep weak to 25¢ lower.

In sharp contrast to the indifferent market for killing lambs feeder lambs were in active demand, prices advancing 25¢ to 50¢ generally and as much as 50¢ to 75¢ at Kansas City. With the exception of Omaha, which received a generous quota of western range stock, natives comprised the bulk of arrivals at points under review. Kansas City received a meagre crop of Utah and Idaho, lambs while Texas contributed a few wethers and yearlings.

LAMB TOP AT OMAHA $10.50.

A top of $10.75 was scored on fat western lambs at Chicago on Monday, which was the high day of the week. Fat native lambs later in the week reached $10.50, with the bulk of good kinds selling at $9.50 to $10. At Omaha top westerns brought $10.50, with other sales largely at $9.75 to $10.40.

Fat Utah lambs brought $10.60 at Kansas City on Monday, but similar lambs went at $10.10 on Friday. East St. Louis was overburdened with medium grade native lambs and no sales above $9.59 were reported. Culls sold at $4 to $4.50 late in the week. At St. Paul the best western lambs available reached $9.75. The quality of native offerings at that point was rather plain, and while the best lots brought $9 to $9.25, packers took the bulk around $8.50 to $8.75.

Light Montana ewes sold at Chicago at $4.75 to $4.85, but the bulk of ewe offerings carried too much weight to suit killers and sold around $3 to $4.25. At Kansas City Texas wethers sold at $5 and Texas yearlings at $5.75 to $6. The bulk of ewes sold at $4 to $4.50. Heavy native ewes were slow at all points. Country buyers were out in force, but the supplies were of small volume.

An active demand forced feeding lamb prices up 25¢ to 75¢ at points under review. Countrymen had killer buyers as competitors for thin western lambs. Selected light western lambs sold up to $8.35 at Omaha, and Chicago reported several sales at $8 to $8.25. Desirable kinds sold at Kansas City at $7.50 to $7.75. Breeding ewes were scarce, and there was an active outlet for the few available. Reports from range territory indicate a short supply of western feeding lambs this season.

Opening, Aug. 15.—Fed steers were generally steady at all points, but medium and low grade grassers and she stock were dull and generally 15¢ to 25¢ lower. Top yearlings at Chicago brought $10.85 and the bulk of beef steers $7 to $10. The top at Kansas City was $10.40 and at Omaha $10.25.

Bulls were strong to 25¢ higher at Chicago, steady at St. Louis and St. Paul, but weak to 25¢ lower at Kansas City and Omaha. Veal calves held steady at all points. Stockers and feeders were weak to 25¢ lower at Omaha, 25¢ higher at Chicago, and steady elsewhere.

Moderately liberal receipts of hogs were greeted with an uneven demand. Prices were generally steady to 10¢ higher, although East St. Louis was mostly 10¢ lower. Tops were: Chicago, one load, $11.15; East St. Louis, $11.10; St. Paul, $10.40; Omaha, $10.25; and Kansas City, $10.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCK YARDS. COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

[Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.			Local slaughter.			Stocker and feeder shipments.			Total shipments.		
	July.	7 months January–July.	Total for year.	July.	7 months January–July.	Total for year.	July.	7 months January–July.	Total for year.	July.	7 months January–July.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:												
1916	1,154	8,467	17,676	739	5,181	10,294	171	1,654	3,847	376	3,044	6,953
1917	1,729	11,316	23,066	1,060	6,929	13,275	262	2,043	4,803	596	4,189	9,473
1918	2,128	12,789	25,295	1,389	7,829	14,874	274	2,298	5,013	686	4,815	10,311
1919	2,016	12,296	24,624	1,266	7,404	13,633	236	2,246	5,286	717	4,747	10,757
1920	1,671	11,909	22,197	933	6,945	12,194	218	1,887	4,102	734	4,873	9,831
1921	1,343	10,357	.....	844	6,335	.....	122	1,377	.....	492	3,966	.....
Calves only:												
1920	468	3,101	5,337	326	2,362	3,875	5	72	121	141	746	1,455
1921	451	3,022	.....	316	2,269	.....	3	39	.....	130	728	.....
Hogs:												
1916	2,524	24,793	43,265	1,801	17,815	30,984	9	89	194	710	6,812	11,979
1917	2,563	23,966	38,042	1,804	16,312	25,440	15	200	788	746	7,652	12,571
1918	3,099	26,473	44,863	2,109	17,325	30,441	45	457	989	964	9,060	14,373
1919	2,974	28,136	44,469	1,989	19,361	30,018	44	506	902	971	8,716	14,366
1920	2,811	26,378	42,121	1,716	16,907	26,761	27	494	728	1,101	9,414	15,298
1921	2,725	24,927	.....	1,804	16,398	.....	17	321	.....	918	8,509	.....
Sheep:												
1916	1,451	9,222	20,692	887	5,843	11,228	100	521	3,277	522	3,245	9,193
1917	1,353	9,022	20,216	676	5,252	9,142	195	821	4,448	671	3,727	11,010
1918	1,639	9,161	22,485	896	4,887	10,266	212	1,209	5,208	750	4,262	12,204
1919	2,287	10,986	27,256	1,204	6,253	12,646	340	1,427	6,956	1,092	4,736	14,585
1920	2,034	10,972	23,538	1,001	5,787	10,981	324	1,641	5,180	1,033	5,234	12,563
1921	1,775	12,272	.....	1,006	7,129	.....	139	721	.....	771	5,135	.....

Dairy and Poultry

STORAGE REPORT CAUSES BUTTER PRICES TO FLUCTUATE.

Dull Trading Reported for Most of Week—Movement Into Storage Still Below Normal.

In line with the easier tone noted at the close of the previous week, the butter market had a sinking spell the early part of the week ending Aug. 13. Trade became so dull that prices dropped materially, especially on the undergrades and car lots of centralized, Chicago showing the greatest weakness.

This condition continued until about noon on Thursday, when the preliminary report of cold-storage holdings on Aug. 1 for the entire country was released. On account of the character of this report, which showed a shortage of over 19,000,000 lbs. compared with the holdings for the same date last year and of over 13,000,000 lbs. compared with the five-year average, the entire trend of the market was changed for the moment at least.

PRICES MAKE FAIR RECOVERIES.

A good many jobbers and retailers had no stocks of butter by that time and the change in sentiment was a signal for the development of considerable speculative buying. Prices made fair recoveries on Thursday and Friday on most of the markets.

Many of the factors which caused the recent weakness, however, still obtain, such as cooler weather, reports of better production, more active business on substitutes, etc., and many seem to be of the opinion that this recovery will last only a short time. There seemed to be a certain amount of support for this contention in the action of the markets the latter part of the week, and there appeared to be an unsettled undercurrent, although the close was firm and active with no surplus of offerings in sight.

RECEIPTS SLIGHTLY HEAVIER.

The week's receipts on the five markets ran somewhat heavier than those of the previous week and the corresponding week last year. Available reports also indicate a slight increase in the make, probably because of cooler weather. Several of the markets report better quality from some of the factories, and on the average arrivals show improvement. While there was some accumulation of the undergrades for a day or two during the dull period, the rather wide spread on prices has kept these offerings well cleared from the market. Dealers who have not cared to cut asking prices, however, have had to store their butter.

In spite of the dullness prevalent most of the week and the need of storing surplus offerings in many cases, the movement to storage is still light compared with last year and the previous year. Use of short-held stocks to care for current trade has reduced the reserve almost as fast as new stocks were put away. The movement for the week represents an increase of less than 2,000,000 lbs., on the four eastern markets compared with an increase of more than 3,000,000 lbs. last year. Futures at Chicago, especially for December delivery, worked lower during the week and carlot prices on centralized appeared to be too high for active trade toward the last of the week.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 13.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	44	42–42½	43½	44½	40½
Tuesday	43	42	42½	44	40
Wednesday	43	40	42½	44	40
Thursday	43½	40½	44	44	40
Friday	44	40¾	44	44½	40
Saturday	44	40¾	44	44½	40
Average for week	43.58	41.38	43.42	44.25	40.08
Previous week	44.58	42.75	44.08	45.00	40.54
Corresponding week last year	54.92	53.88	55.67	56.08	57.79

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 fresh twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.	Wisconsin.
Monday	20½–21½	19½–20	21–22	20½	19¼
Tuesday	20½–21½	19¼–19¾	21–22	20½	19¼
Wednesday	20½–21½	18¾–19½	21–22	20¾	.....
Thursday	20½–21	18¾–19½	21–22	20	19
Friday	20½–21½	18¾–19½	21–22	20	19
Saturday	20½–21½	19 –19½	21–22	19½	19
Average for week	20.96	19.31	21.50	20.08	19.10
Previous week	21.00	19.88	21.50	21.21	20.00
Corresponding week last year	26.88	24.23	27.45	29.41	24.38

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	38½	Friday	39½
Tuesday	38½	Saturday	39½
Wednesday	37½		
Thursday	39	Average	38.67

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Aug. 13.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	13,332,328	13,289,799	11,548,275
Receipts since Jan. 1	360,133,677	346,801,349	326,113,856
Put into cold storage	3,935,142	3,826,622	4,315,169
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,878,243	2,573,402	1,345,204
Change during week	+2,056,899	+1,253,220	+2,969,965
Total holdings	52,689,022	50,632,123	64,509,801
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,742,948	3,805,288	3,315,483
Receipts since Jan. 1	117,392,606	113,649,658	108,864,205
Put into cold storage	1,337,381	1,554,902	2,095,938
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,138,228	1,215,764	693,720
Change during week	+199,153	+339,138	+1,402,218
Total holdings	15,788,307	15,589,154	20,176,863
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	2,587,461	2,446,558	1,950,645
Receipts since Jan. 1	96,393,382	93,805,921	88,294,086
Put into cold storage	942,376	824,467	1,491,017
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,650,705	1,659,586	1,720,318
Change during week	−708,329	−835,119	−229,301
Total holdings	13,969,724	14,678,053	14,890,598
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	250,066	252,482	203,264
Receipts since Jan. 1	11,768,140	11,518,074	10,488,192
Put into cold storage	61,314	37,861	29,290
Withdrawn from cold storage	77,649	78,591	52,619
Change during week	−16,335	−40,730	−23,329
Total holdings	3,588,374	3,604,709	3,256,105

Spain Allows Free Exports of Rice.

According to a royal order of July 2 the free exportation of rice from Spain is authorized and the royal order of Apr. 22, requiring deposits of rice to be made by exporters is annulled, the rice now on deposit to be returned.

There is an exportable surplus of rice in Spain, chiefly in the Valencia district, and this action is taken at the instance of producers and exporters of rice in view of the fact that the needs of national consumption are well assured.

CHEESE MARKETS REMAIN DULL IN SPITE OF FURTHER DECLINES.

Unsettled Feeling Prevalent during Past Week—Storage Holdings Much Less than Usual.

An unsettled feeling ruled in the cheese markets during the week ending Aug. 13, and in spite of declines on the Wisconsin cheese boards on Aug. 8 the markets remained quiet and the volume of business was small. The reaction of the past two weeks toward lower prices caused a good many buyers to anticipate still further declines. Furthermore, existing conditions offered no real incentive for buying.

Among Wisconsin dealers there was a strong feeling that the market in general will suffer if prices go much below their present levels. Receipts at warehouses for some time have been running at least 2,000,000 lbs. less each week than for the corresponding week a year ago, and holdings in storage are known to be lower. The four eastern markets alone show a shortage of about 4,000,000 lbs. under 1920. Bearing these figures in mind, dealers point out that with heavy price declines there is the danger of speculative buying followed later on by prices higher than actual conditions warrant.

PRODUCTION AND QUALITY IMPROVED.

There is, however, one other factor to be noted in this connection. The unfavorable production outlook of a few weeks ago has been changed by very liberal rains in many producing sections and both quantity and quality have benefited. Moreover, a large corn crop in Wisconsin is practically assured now, and a plentiful supply of winter feed is in prospect.

In the distributing markets the week's trading was limited almost to current requirements. On the whole demand was so light that dealers hesitated to purchase and to assume the risk of carrying stocks for some time before being able to move them. As usual the demand was centered on fancy goods and undergrades were almost a drug on the market. The unsettled tone of the market has, of course, been responsible to a degree for dull trading, but in contrast with country dealers, a good many wholesale distributors in city markets feel that prices should go lower, and that if they do the declines would be followed by substantial buying.

Requirements of Cheese for Export.

Certain characteristics of American cheese, which are most valuable for export purposes, in addition to good flavor, include firm, close-bodied texture, clean and sound rind, and strong, well-made packages. The favored export style is the large so-called "Cheddar," weighing from 60 to 80 lbs., although of late years a good many "Twins" have been exported. "Twins" weigh about 35 lbs. each, and are packed two in a box. The matter of the package is very important, as the boxes are subjected to rough handling in loading and unloading. The most satisfactory boxes are sufficiently large for the entire cheese, for with a cheese higher than the box, the pressure of other boxes piled on top destroys the shape of the cheese and injuries the rind.

It is common in the United States to paraffin most of the cheese marketed a week to ten days after the cheese is made, which time permits free moisture to escape and allows for the usual shrinkage. During the spring, summer, and fall, the use of refrigerator cars, where a temperature of 35° to 40° F. may be maintained, is important in shipping.

Fruits and Vegetables

MARKETS LIBERALLY SUPPLIED AS SUMMER SEASON WANES.

Movement Reaches 15,000 Cars Weekly—Potatoes Sell Higher—Peach Supply Reduced.

The last of the summer season has been a time of heavy carlot movement of fruits and vegetables and the liberal supplies have brought lower prices as a general rule. Each of the summer months has shown heavier shipments than in 1920 and movements to the middle of August reached a volume about one-sixth greater than for the corresponding period of last season.

The increase is partly the result of larger crops and partly because the earliness of the season brought the movement of such important crops as watermelons, cantaloupes, peaches, early apples and early potatoes quickly to the peak of their carlot movement. Shipments of leading fruits and vegetables in recent weeks have been at the rate of 15,000 cars per week.

POTATO PRICES GAIN RAPIDLY.

Potatoes.—The prices of most vegetables and of watermelons and cantaloupes have been going down, while prices of potatoes and most fruits have been ascending. A year ago potatoes declined rapidly through July and August. This year they have been going up and around Aug. 15 had reached $4 to $6 per bbl., a position nearly on the same level as a year ago. Carlot receipts were about equal to last season. Prices advanced approximately $1 from July 15 to Aug. 15. It may be assumed that the course of the market is discounting the effect of the short crop of 316,000,000 bus. which is only about three-fourths of last season's big production and less than the average by over 50,000,000 bus. The Northeast and the far West held up well in yield but the great shortage in the crop of the heavy producing northern section—Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan—as well as in the Central West and the East as far north as New Jersey seems to threaten the usual supply of many eastern markets and may direct far western shipments to eastern cities.

Apples.—The apple crop in the eastern or barreled section is extremely light, the commercial production being estimated at only 8,661,000 bbls., which is far less than in any recent year and about one-half the average crop of the five preceding seasons. Over one-third of the barreled apples are produced in New York State which promises a crop relatively better than the rest of the barreled section. Actual scarcity of apples is unlikely because of the large crop of the boxed-apple sections, although even the combined apple crop is indicated to be less than in any recent season. In Canada, the Provinces of British Columbia and Nova Scotia have large crops but indications are that Europe will take most of the Canadian surplus.

Some early sales of apples have been made around $2 per box in the Northwest, $60 per ton in Idaho and at $3 per bbl., tree run, in the East. Early apples have been selling high in eastern markets at $5 to $8 per bbl. and $2 to $4 per bu.

Peaches.—Shipments of southern peaches are about finished, after a season considered favorable by most growers. About one-half the peach crop this season was in the Northwest. New York is credited with over 2,000,000 bus. and will be the main source of supply of the late eastern crop. The peach crop as a whole is only three-fourths of last season's production and is almost a failure in the intermediate sections. The commercial pear crop is chiefly in the far West and in New York State. It bears about the same relation as apples to last year's crop.

Watermelons.—Prices of melons have been tumbling during recent weeks because of heavy supplies. Shipments of watermelons already have nearly reached the total at the end of last season. The warm weather has brought crops of the Southeast and Middle West upon the markets at the same time causing over supplies and rapid price decline. Prices in New York were cut nearly in half during August, carlots ranging $100 to $200 the middle of the month compared with $250 to $350 the middle of July. About the same range was quoted for southwestern melons in middle western markets.

Cantaloupes.—The source of western cantaloupe supply shifted from the Imperial Valley to the Turlock, Calif., section and at the same time the supplies in the eastern producing sections increased. California cantaloupes declined to a prevailing range for jobbing sales of $1.25 to $1.50 per crate in eastern markets where competition with eastern cantaloupes was active. Western markets ranged somewhat higher, reaching a range of $2.50 to $3.75 per crate around Aug. 15.

July Record Month for Fruit and Vegetable Inspections.

July inspections of fruits and vegetables by agents of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates exceeded 3,000. The highest previous mark was for June, 1920, when 2,682 inspections were made. Inspections for July, 1920, numbered 2,296.

During the past month it was necessary to decline 616 applications because of lack of time. The heaviest volume of work was done at the New York office, followed in order by Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

July Inspections.

[Car lots and less.]

Market.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Total July, 1921.	Total June, 1921.	Total July, 1920.
Atlanta	6	67	73	50	33
Baltimore	28	98	126	83	89
Boston	21	101	122	107	131
Buffalo	9	95	104	81	124
Chicago	138	177	315	219	238
Cincinnati	9	21	30	74	63
Cleveland	54	74	128	118	165
Detroit	29	99	128	98	105
Indianapolis	15	24	39	36	54
Kansas City	20	31	51	94	72
Louisville	8	14	22	9	.....
Memphis	4	45	49	28	20
Milwaukee	20	25	45	27	47
Minneapolis	10	64	74	48	20
New Orleans	6	38	44	27	51
New York	276	289	565	542	166
Omaha	12	15	27	30	20
Philadelphia	324	98	422	437	355
Pittsburgh	143	366	509	388	371
St. Louis	44	43	87	120	111
Washington	16	40	56	34	51
Columbus	.....	.....	.....	22	10
Total	1,192	1,824	3,016	2,672	2,296

Additional inspections included 3,143,951 lbs. of fruits and vegetables for the Navy and 299,141 lbs. for the Marine Corps.

Carefully cut lettuce, with the two or three lower leaves and all diseased leaves removed, developed far less decay in transit than the commercially cut lettuce in experimental shipments from Florida to northern markets.

Australian Oranges to England.

It has been reported that a trial shipment of at least 10,000 cases of refrigerated oranges is being made jointly by South Australia and Victoria to England. If the venture is successful regular consignments will be made to the British market.

Commercial Watermelon Production.

The official August estimate of the commercial watermelon production in central California, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, and Oklahoma is 14,522 cars, compared with 17,532 cars last year.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Aug. 13.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	203	197	209	773	623	35,634
Barreled	418	528	339	1,455	2,400	71,168
Cabbage	221	218	297	13,946	15,147	32,924
Cantaloupes	1,371	2,241	1,465	19,279	16,529	22,375
Grapes	430	597	348	1,132	1,250	38,183
Lettuce	235	256	303	14,529	10,520	12,481
Onions	459	325	466	7,662	8,258	27,903
Peaches	1,044	1,222	1,613	16,652	11,394	26,935
Pears	1,213	583	888	3,540	3,504	15,158
Potatoes:						
Sweet	248	126	235	704	278	17,833
White	3,772	3,313	2,456	44,926	39,983	192,705
Tomatoes	117	344	155	11,870	9,212	15,100
Watermelons	2,013	2,824	4,820	37,339	31,720	39,249
Vegetables, mixed	291	188	371	10,211	7,886	13,217
Total	12,035	12,962	13,965	184,018	158,704	560,865

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New Jersey Irish Cobblers, No. 1, 100. Lbs., Sacked.

Market.	Carloads received	This season. Aug. 15.	This season. Aug. 8.	One year ago.
New York	403	$3.00–$3.15	$3.15–$3.35	$1.85–$2.00
Boston	169	3.65– 3.85	3.65– 3.85	2.65– 2.85
Philadelphia	102	3.15– 3.25	3.15– 3.35	2.35
Baltimore	34	3.35– 3.50	.....	3.00– 3.15
Pittsburgh	225	3.75	3.55– 3.75	2.60– 2.65
Cincinnati	34	3.65	3.50	3.65
Chicago	327	[1] 3.90– 4.00	[1] 3.25– 3.50	[1] 3.25– 3.45
St. Louis	35	.....	.....	4.25– 4.50
Kansas City	177	[2] 3.00	[2] 1.75	[2] 3.00

CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints, Turlock Section, Standards, 45s.

New York	373	$1.25–$1.50	$2.75–$3.00	$2.50–$2.75
Boston	88	2.50– 3.00	2.25– 3.00	2.50– 3.00
Philadelphia	62	1.25	1.75	2.00– 2.50
Baltimore	6	.....	1.50– 2.00	.....
Pittsburgh	119	2.75	3.00– 3.25	2.75– 3.00
Cincinnati	32	3.00	3.50	3.00
Chicago	118	2.25– 2.50	2.75– 3.00	2.25– 2.50
St. Louis	16	2.75– 3.00	.....	2.50
Kansas City	22	2.50– 2.75	[3] 1.50	2.50

WATERMELONS, Georgia, Carolina, and Missouri Tom Watsons, Medium Sizes, Bulk, Per Car.

New York	154	[4] $550–$600	$100–$250	$300–$500
Boston	60	[5] 0.25– 0.40	0.25– 0.35	[5] 0.60
Philadelphia	119	200– 250	125– 225	250– 375
Baltimore	37	.....	.....	225– 425
Pittsburgh	133	[4] 240	250– 275	500
Cincinnati	114	.....	.....	350– 425
Chicago	234	125– 175	100– 175	350– 450
St. Louis	173	125	100– 175	250– 300
Kansas City	83	.....	[6] 1.25	2.00– 2.50

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES. (100 lbs.)			
Caldwell, Idaho	$2.25–$2.35	[7] $2.25–$2.35	$2.25–$2.30
North Jersey points, N. J.	2.85– 3.00	3.10– 3.35	2.35– 2.50
South Jersey points, N. J.	3.00– 3.35	3.15– 3.35	2.35– 2.50
Kearney, Nebr.	.....	2.60– 2.70	.....

[1] Carlot sales.
[2] Kansas Early Ohios.
[3] Arkansas Salmon Tints.
[4] 30 to 32 lb. average.
[5] Unit basis.
[6] Texas bulk per 100 lbs.
[7] Wagonloads, cash track to growers.

OUTLOOK FOR HONEY CROP NOW CONSIDERED UNFAVORABLE.

Yield in Most States Expected to be Below Normal—City Markets Continue Quiet.

The long period of drought and high temperatures experienced this summer, following adverse weather conditions last spring, has served to lessen seriously nectar flow in many honey producing areas. Ohio, however, seems to be an exception, and a large crop from clover, especially alsike, is indicated in that State. In fact, the Ohio crop is reported so large that many beekeepers are eager to sell. Buyers, however, are holding off. Some old crop honey is still on the market in Ohio.

Wisconsin is experiencing a small crop, possibly 25% to 30% of normal. Moreover, a light fall flow is indicated. Bees in Wisconsin are reported in good condition, with very little disease apparent. Kentucky, on the other hand, is reported to have considerable American foul brood. The scarcity of fruit and the long drought have cut Kentucky's crop from fall aster fully 50%.

Extracted White Clover honey can now be bought in the Central States in large lots for 7¢ to 8¢ per lb., with smaller lots ranging 12¢ to 15¢. Comb honey is quoted at $4 to $6 per 24-section case.

The outlook in the Inter-Mountain region of Utah, Idaho, and Colorado is uncertain because of adverse weather conditions and the prevalence of the alfalfa weevil in some sections. More demand for new comb honey for fall shipments is being experienced than for extracted, the latter market being quiet under steady inquiry. The condition of the bees is reported as below normal. Water White Sweet Clover is being quoted in this territory at 7¢ to 8¢ per lb. in large lots.

CALIFORNIA PROSPECTS DISCOURAGING.

California has not yet disposed of all the old crop honey. New crop supplies are moderate. The alfalfa bloom is poor and unfavorable climatic conditions have cut down the Alfalfa honey crop. White Orange and White Sage are very much below normal and the sage crop may result in a 35% production only. White Orange is holding firm in carlot quantities at 9½¢ to 10¢ per lb., f. o. b. loading points, for new crop, while Light Amber Alfalfa is weak mostly at 5¢ per lb. Old Crop White Sage is listed at 8¢ to 9¢ per lb. with 1¢ premium for new stock.

In New York State prospects are good for a satisfactory flow of buckwheat nectar and the sweet clover flow is improving as a result of rains during the past month. The shortage of spring stores has been a factor in some sections of the State in cutting down the surplus. Vermont reports the shortest crop in years.

The United States is not the only country that has been suffering from unfavorable weather. Advices from Cuba indicate that discouraging weather conditions, combined with the fact that the low price fails to justify bee keepers in retaining sufficient help are causing a decrease of at least 40% in this year's crop. Comb honey is not produced in Cuba because it does not give profitable returns. Considerable inquiry has been received in Cuba recently from Belgium, Holland, and especially Germany,

Trading in domestic city markets continues very slow and mainly in small lots. It is the general experience of large honey receivers and brokers that concerns in all lines of business using honey have been buying from hand-to-mouth for many months and in the smallest quantities permitted by their absolute needs.

The American Honey Producers' League, which is a super organization of the bee keepers' associations of the country, has outlined plans for an increased advertising program during the fall and winter, and considering the fruit shortage honey may move at better prices by winter.

Bottlers in Chicago are buying Ohio and Western White Alfalfa and Clover honey at 9¢ to 10¢ per lb. In New York City, South American and West Indian refined is moving to bakers, confectioners and jobbers at 55¢ to 65¢ per gal. White Orange Blossom and White Sage from California can be bought in New York at 10 to 11½¢ per lb.

Light shipments of northern comb honey of the new crop are being received on some markets, but there is little demand and too few sales are being made in most cities to establish a market. Chicago quotes northern No. 1 heavy honey at $6.50 to $6.75 per 24-section case, with No. 2 grade, consisting of broken sections, light weight and discolored combs, listed at $3 to $5.50. Boston maintains its high price of $8 to $8.50 for best No. 1 Heavy White Clover from New York, although light stock can now be purchased as low as $6.50 per case.

COMMERCIAL APPLE CROP SMALLEST IN RECENT YEARS.

According to present indications, the combined commercial barreled and boxed apple crop this year will be the smallest in recent years. However, the combined crop, in the opinion of experts of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, will be of sufficient size to insure a fairly large commercial supply.

The commercial barreled crop is now estimated at 8,661,000 bbls., a figure about 20,000,000 bbls. below the 1920 crop. This extremely low production of barreled apples, however, is partly offset by the large commercial boxed apple crop, which is now estimated at 37,998,000 boxes, or 12,666,000 bbls.

The following tabulation shows the commercial crop in both box and barrel apple sections since 1916:

[Amounts expressed in thousands of barrels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921 [1]
Barreled...	18,814	13,811	17,640	14,278	28,886	8,661
Boxed.....	7,933	8,530	7,103	11,945	9,430	12,666
Total...	26,747	22,341	24,743	26,223	38,316	21,327

[1] Estimated Aug. 1.

KANSAS CITY POTATO MARKET.

(Concluded from front page.)

through the usual channel of the carlot receiver. Sales of this kind are usually made when carlot receivers have a large supply on hand. Consignments are usually sold by carlot receivers in full carloads, if possible. However, when the market is glutted cars frequently are broken and sold in small lots. When carlots are broken, some firms make a daily report to the shipper showing the number of potatoes sold and amount received for them. This has been found to be a satisfactory method of keeping the shipper informed as to just what his potatoes are bringing.

Many shippers when writing to distributors fail to give sufficient information concerning their respective shipments. The dealers, therefore, can not give fair quotations on the offered goods. Information, it is pointed out, can not be too explicit or detailed.

NEBRASKA EARLY POTATOES HAVE GOOD SHIPPING SEASON.

Crop of Good Quality—Was Carefully Packed and Graded—Prices Reach High Point at $3.

Potato growers in the Kearney district of central Nebraska have just concluded a successful season, according to a field agent of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates who closed the market news station at that point Aug. 15. Their crop was of good quality, carefully handled and packed in new tagged or branded sacks, so they were in a position to take every advantage of the active demand and advancing market which prevailed during their shipping season as a result of the light shipments for the country as a whole.

The weather during digging time this year was more favorable than in 1920, and the stock was mostly clean and attractive. State shipping point inspectors said that only about one-fourth of the shipments fell into the No. 2 grade. Nearly 95% of the crop was Early Ohios. The yield for the whole district averaged about 100 bus. to the acre, which is about 30 bus. lower than last year; but this decrease was more than offset by reduced cost of production. Cost was estimated to be at least 50% lower than in 1920 because of cheaper seed, sacks, and farm labor.

PRICES AVERAGED $1.95.

During the first 10 days of the deal much of the stock was rolled unsold and diverted from Omaha, but after July 25, which marked the beginning of a steady and strong demand, practically everything was sold f. o. b. shipping point. Cash buyers bought about half the shipments. The cash price per 100 lbs. in carlots, sacked, started at $1.90 on July 10. It weakened gradually to $1.50 on July 20, but began an advance July 25 which brought it to $1.85 by Aug. 1, $2.25 by Aug. 5, and $2.75 by Aug. 9. The highest price was paid Aug. 10, when two cars sold at $3. The season's average was $1.95 per 100 lbs.

Although more than half of the table stock shipments of the main crop moving from western Nebraska during the fall and winter go to points within the State itself, the higher price commanded by this earlier crop allowed longer hauls, and all but 30 of the 500 cars shipped from the Kearney district to Aug. 12, inclusive, went outside the State. Chicago, with a freight rate of 50½¢, received 123 cars. The rest went mostly to towns and small cities in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

The poor quality of the Kaw Valley crop this year as the result of late freezes and heavy rains just before digging time, was an important influence in creating the demand for Nebraska stock in these central States; and the failure, through drouth, of the early crop usually grown near Minneapolis is said to have caused the demand in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Central Nebraska growers have an advantage over their competitors in the Caldwell district of Idaho, in a freight rate 50¢ cheaper than the rate from Idaho to the Middlewestern markets, and the cars do not require icing for the shorter haul. The central Nebraska potatoes brought about as much on the terminal markets as the stock from Idaho.

Slightly over three-fourths of the sweet potato crop of New Jersey in 1920–21 was shipped in car lots. Nine per cent was sold in smaller lots in near-by markets. Six per cent was used on the farms and 7% for seed.

STORAGE STOCKS OF FOODSTUFFS BELOW NORMAL ON AUGUST 1.

Monthly Cold-Storage Report Shows Slow Into-Storage Movement for Butter and Cheese.

The stocks of food commodities in cold storage on Aug. 1 amounted to 1,659,260,000 lbs. This was about 207,827,000 lbs. less than on the same date last year, 269,698,000 lbs. less than on Aug. 1, 1919, and 92,444,000 lbs. less than on Aug. 1, 1918. The principal shortages were found in creamery butter, American cheese, and cured meats. Increased stocks were found in eggs, frozen lamb and mutton, and three varieties of frozen poultry.

Creamery butter showed a decrease of 18,748,000 lbs. compared with last year and a decrease of 18,260,000 lbs. when compared with the five-year average. There was a net increase in stocks during July of only 20,716,000 lbs., compared with 48,929,000 lbs. last year and a five-year average of 41,833,000 lbs. American cheese stocks were 10,870,000 lbs. under last year and 11,783,000 lbs. less than the five-year average. The net increase during July was 5,694,000 lbs., compared with 21,858,000 lbs. last year and the five-year average of 22,880,000 lbs. Nearly all varieties of cheese showed less holdings than last year.

LARGE HOLDINGS OF EGGS.

The peak of the season's egg stocks was reached with total holdings of 7,613,439 cases. This was 741,000 cases more than last year and 764,000 cases more than the five-year average, but still 237,000 cases less than the record stocks of Aug. 1, 1919. There was a net increase of only 79,000 cases during July. The average July increase for five years is 219,000 cases.

All varieties of frozen poultry showed decreases during July. Some varieties show increases over last year but the total holdings are less.

All varieties of meats showed decreases during July, and holdings of all meats except frozen lamb and mutton are less than those of 1920. Frozen pork showed a remarkable decline of 32,000,000 lbs. during July. On Aug. 1 the stocks were 11,756,000 lbs. less than on the same date in 1920. Stocks of lard declined 9,349,000 lbs. during July. The Aug. 1 stocks were 3,422,000 lbs. more than on Aug. 1, 1920. The production during July was 93,252,000 lbs., and the apparent movement into commercial channels was 102,601,000 lbs.

Production of Sweet Potatoes Estimated at 114,086,000 Bushels.

The official August estimate for sweet potatoes is 114,086,000 bus., compared with 112,368,000 bus. in 1920. Production in Alabama is placed at 19,749,000 bus.; in Georgia at 14,442,000 bus.; in Mississippi at 10,283,000 bus.; in Texas at 9,170,000 bus.; in Louisiana at 8,488,000 bus.; in South Carolina at 9,230,000 bus.; in Florida at 4,423,000 bus.; in North Carolina at 10,520,000 bus.; in New Jersey at 1,862,000 bus.; in Virginia at 3,631,000 bus.; in Maryland at 1,374,000 bus.; and in Delaware at 1,037,000 bus.

Index to Volume 3 Ready.

The index to Volume 3 of The Market Reporter may be obtained on request to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Holdings on August 1.

Commodity.	1921	1920	1919	July 1, 1921	July 1, 1920	July 1, 1919
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	82,706,614	101,454,601	123,545,670	61,991,401	52,526,043	90,158,103
Packing stock	2,721,016	2,969,924	3,073,741	2,793,120	1,915,599	1,908,473
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	40,641,974	51,512,107	62,645,144	34,948,463	29,654,481	37,501,294
Swiss, including block	2,820,208	3,054,797	2,017,211	1,440,429	2,088,195	1,002,707
Brick and Munster	1,584,728	2,064,786	845,020	1,674,618	1,849,716	879,735
Limburger	886,849	1,097,171	834,344	666,434	595,146	689,905
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	3,463,811	5,764,848	6,957,458	3,455,537	5,135,402	6,601,431
Cream and Neufchatel	291,596	225,592	333,758	259,328	206,739	227,992
All other varieties	5,419,292	6,315,083	4,761,518	5,171,856	4,974,138	4,503,604
EGGS.						
Cases	7,613,439	6,871,930	7,849,778	7,533,765	6,747,077	7,658,841
Frozen (pounds)	28,126,271	20,054,647	19,023,799	27,737,262	17,388,427	16,471,920
FROZEN (pounds) POULTRY						
Broilers	3,014,839	2,690,855	6,155,519	3,697,301	3,051,572	7,409,029
Roasters	3,561,729	2,603,785	7,260,089	6,040,706	5,018,770	10,293,711
Fowls	3,117,126	5,238,803	7,349,049	4,669,651	3,984,730	9,571,682
Turkeys	3,826,155	1,799,612	4,390,033	4,505,117	2,431,746	5,378,098
Miscellaneous varieties	7,646,085	10,030,818	15,418,095	8,355,420	10,303,272	16,559,020
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	67,440,854	77,468,708	159,278,573	76,523,060	95,296,702	162,638,789
Pork, frozen	150,048,007	161,803,702	131,137,303	182,162,880	170,054,431	155,263,362
Lamb and mutton, frozen	6,816,529	2,298,580	7,263,304	8,714,330	4,310,527	7,278,826
Beef, cured	10,018,102	14,955,713	30,943,145	11,314,766	16,120,714	29,244,319
Beef, in process of cure [1]	8,179,308	8,661,718	.....	8,381,934	10,234,489	.....
Pork, dry salt, cured [1]	133,850,032	300,074,398	366,546,935	143,244,798	311,775,183	381,736,178
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure [1]	97,513,966	81,253,493	.....	107,507,423	96,905,473	.....
Pork, pickled, cured [1]	127,581,853	164,453,495	384,763,765	137,075,257	161,333,262	422,387,012
Pork, pickled, in process of cure [1]	211,745,645	225,442,683	.....	229,270,647	242,385,589	.....
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	80,613,003	78,669,624	91,447,779	85,206,549	86,047,081	95,908,461
Lard	194,951,994	191,530,582	100,477,624	204,301,330	193,315,999	92,131,516

[1] Prior to 1920 cured meat and meat in process of cure were combined.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month.

Variety.	July, 1921.	July, 1920.	July, 1919.	June, 1921.	June, 1920.	June, 1919.
Beef frozen	6,760,854	10,203,902	30,600,280	5,656,887	8,075,131	33,794,901
Pork frozen	25,412,110	38,697,376	24,404,974	39,124,912	52,751,770	33,235,377
Lamb and mutton frozen	626,118	741,851	981,240	665,754	1,953,707	997,719
Beef cured	7,275,072	8,739,137	13,949,872	8,042,416	8,749,603	12,381,072
Pork dry salt	87,842,227	66,714,993	158,900,435	106,024,130	81,617,939	165,087,376
Pork pickled	137,832,396	158,512,728	151,863,051	184,585,762	183,198,267	158,241,070
Lard produced	93,252,184	104,037,466	85,419,566	135,735,408	127,627,666	100,489,394

Holdings by Sections, Aug. 1.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central East.	North Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
BUTTER (pounds).								
Creamery	13,386,596	22,966,227	683,795	28,950,381	9,730,419	1,693,967	1,639,162	3,656,067
Packing stock	2,288	115,880	369,704	1,264,965	879,260	25,077	2,869	60,973
CHEESE (pounds).								
American	3,746,359	14,972,251	1,611,809	13,602,353	1,260,925	882,694	481,534	4,084,049
Swiss, including block	1,375	1,141,745	44,570	1,349,272	77,580	6,303	9,503	189,860
Brick and Munster	1,184	111,737	16,267	1,018,906	217,042	23,623	15,677	180,292
Limburger	.....	190,521	2,579	611,681	15,322	7,610	4,525	54,611
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	198,845	1,097,432	5,717	1,910,753	205,716	.....	26,816	18,532
Cream and Neufchatel	.....	199,706	31	57,646	7,239	652	19,967	6,355
All other varieties	139,652	2,487,280	40,609	2,357,596	142,703	69,205	10,208	172,039
EGGS.								
Cases	658,326	2,339,957	100,632	2,098,129	1,344,216	454,765	121,374	496,040
Frozen (pounds)	677,711	11,312,769	591,588	8,673,869	3,582,872	325,557	2,079,478	882,427
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).								
Broilers	249,176	1,008,875	66,777	685,817	198,843	77,627	40,405	687,319
Roasters	183,004	1,869,625	55,367	1,306,770	37,561	4,006	17,169	88,227
Fowls	181,382	1,315,486	148,151	861,199	291,827	41,364	65,784	211,933
Turkeys	443,839	1,874,928	94,868	545,255	347,540	58,920	21,826	438,979
Miscellaneous varieties	525,579	5,660,786	44,824	720,372	289,746	85,550	63,355	255,873
MEATS (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	5,429,617	12,033,074	961,560	35,420,174	7,874,675	1,574,854	1,031,514	3,115,386
Pork, frozen	17,910,476	17,957,147	2,577,908	54,526,336	41,795,936	4,043,179	2,610,852	8,626,173
Lamb and mutton, frozen	1,061,476	3,881,637	156,665	539,341	506,688	66,462	172,911	431,349
Beef, cured	412,801	3,437,372	207,979	3,663,141	1,861,374	150,471	48,389	236,575
Beef, in process of cure	711,686	2,756,045	64,412	3,649,618	716,520	137,390	46,908	96,729
Pork, dry salt, cured	2,006,996	5,082,234	3,713,410	59,427,562	56,269,729	5,497,127	198,206	1,654,768
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	1,757,541	2,439,856	1,363,619	41,967,793	47,474,077	1,591,080	154,274	765,726
Pork pickled, cured	9,094,192	13,483,902	3,773,254	49,650,535	40,155,698	4,873,413	2,023,710	4,527,149
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	10,373,007	20,327,901	4,499,427	72,963,125	89,436,435	4,822,067	4,725,531	4,598,152
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	3,803,143	6,745,817	1,768,979	33,397,946	27,738,569	2,261,268	1,341,014	3,556,267
Lard	9,430,321	8,635,753	1,768,417	120,896,177	41,571,501	2,779,600	4,192,994	5,677,231

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF CREAMERY BUTTER ON CERTAIN DATES.

[Thousands of pounds: i. e., "000" omitted.]

Date.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January 1	48,977	46,134	50,726	43,910	53,737
February 1	31,139	30,474	26,618	36,777	38,359
March 1	15,033	16,952	18,808	24,191	22,568
April 1	3,346	6,805	14,629	11,909	12,555
May 1	1,082	3,607	9,536	9,659	7,554
June 1	7,017	9,953	12,698	29,435	12,872
July 1	53,863	49,982	49,140	90,158	52,526
August 1	102,537	88,992	88,305	123,546	101,455
September 1	105,836	108,179	99,334	131,388	115,558
October 1	100,522	109,154	87,883	121,816	113,385
November 1	85,260	100,115	80,874	100,474	101,778
December 1	67,292	79,928	65,111	73,654	79,750

COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF CASE EGGS ON CERTAIN DATES.

[Thousands of cases; i. e., "000" omitted.]

Date.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January 1	1,508	920	1,300	740	1,542
February 1	458	149	200	130	342
March 1	35	7	20	26	29
April 1	264	190	344	320	122
May 1	2,327	2,105	2,957	3,278	2,135
June 1	4,593	4,922	5,499	6,098	5,143
July 1	5,574	6,617	6,554	7,659	6,747
August 1	6,060	6,895	6,568	7,850	6,872
September 1	5,600	6,436	6,265	7,685	6,372
October 1	4,868	5,837	5,369	6,858	5,295
November 1	3,985	4,638	3,812	5,087	3,838
December 1	2,146	2,948	2,071	3,341	1,824

Grain

WHEAT PRICES HEAVY BUT SHOW NET GAINS FOR WEEK.

Cash Premiums Make Greater Gains than Futures—Corn Closes Lower—Export Sales Continue.

Although a friendly feeling in the grain trade has of late been developing toward the "constructive" side of the wheat market, except with some large speculative interests, prices were more inclined to sag than to advance during the first half of the week ending Aug. 15. At times in the last three days of the week the market showed indications of advancing, and it did so at the close. Yet it can not be said that the market fully responded to supply and prospective-requirements conditions.

Corn showed a net decline for the week. In the wheat market advances were checked by heavy selling in the pit, while declines ran into buying that checked them, also.

CASH PREMIUMS SHOW GAIN.

In the cash market a better tone was apparent than in the futures. Both export and to-arrive wheat was in active demand by mills and exporters, and premiums on Hard Winter Wheat showed a gain for the week as compared with the September future. At Minneapolis, premiums on spring wheat were maintained at a high level over the September future, although the beginning of the new crop movement might have been expected to cause a sharp decline in spot and to-arrive prices.

The price of wheat futures was higher in all markets, but corn was lower in Chicago for the week ending Aug. 15, as follows: Chicago September wheat, 2½¢ higher and September corn, ⅜¢ lower; Minneapolis September, wheat, 5½¢ higher; Kansas City September 3½¢ higher, and Winnipeg October 1¼¢ higher. The December futures showed the following changes: Chicago December wheat, 1¼¢ higher and December corn, 2¢ lower; Minneapolis December wheat, 3¾¢ higher; Kansas City December, 1¾¢ higher; and Winnipeg December, ¼¢ higher.

Closing quotations on Aug. 15 follow: Chicago September wheat, $1.24⅞, and September corn, 56¾¢; Minneapolis, September wheat, $1.32⅝; Kansas City, September, $1.15, and Winnipeg, October, $1.49¼. December futures were, Chicago December wheat, $1.26⅜, and corn 55½¢; Minneapolis December wheat, $1.31¾; Kansas City December, $1.17¾, and Winnipeg December, $1.42.

Premiums on winter wheat in Chicago market showed a net gain for the week of 1¢ for No. 2 Red Winter and 1½¢ to 2¾¢ for No. 2 Hard Winter. Closing quotations on Aug. 15 were 1¢ to 1½¢ over September for No. 2 Red Winter and 2¢ to 4¼¢ over September for No. 2 Hard Winter.

Buffalo reported active buying of Hard Winter wheat there by exporters at an increase in premiums. Minneapolis reported a good demand for the better grades of wheat with "ordinary" No. 1 Dark Northern at 20¢ to 45¢ over Minneapolis September and No. 2 Dark Northern 10¢ to 35¢ over September. "Fancy" qualities brought considerably higher premiums but low grades of wheat were in slow demand.

Kansas City on Aug. 15 quoted No. 2 Hard Winter wheat at 5¢ over Kansas City September, which was a gain of 2¢ for the week. Mill and export demand continued good throughout the week.

EXPORT SALES CONTINUE.

Approximately 3,000,000 bus. of wheat were reported as having been sold for export during the week. There were also sales of flour and corn. A London cable on Aug. 12 said that two prominent English grain firms were buying wheat there for Russia.

It is reported from Duluth that there has of late been a steady movement of Hard Winter wheat from Omaha to Duluth to go down the Lakes for export. Already approximately 1,500,000 bus. have been received at the Head of the Lakes.

Operations of flour mills in all parts of the country, except in Minneapolis territory, showed a marked increase in July over July of 1920. A scarcity of spring wheat accounts for the lighter running of the mills at Minneapolis, a condition that will soon be corrected by the new-crop movement. The total average increase of the flour ouput of the country in July over July of a year ago is estimated at 47%. The large mills throughout the country, except in the Minneapolis and Pacific Northwest territories, are estimated as running at 55% to 85% of total capacity.

Estimates of the wheat crop of the Canadian West continue to vary rather widely. One of the most recent estimates, made by a man who has built up an excellent reputation as a conservative "crop expert," estimates that Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta will produce 240,000,000 bus. of wheat, compared with 233,000,000 harvested a year ago. This crop reporter says: "The crop is very spotted and hard to judge. Heat and drought, rust, insects, hail and wind have done heavy damage in Saskatchewan. Oats will be light in Manitoba, but in Saskatchewan the crop is more promising than wheat."

The visible supply statement for the United States issued on Aug. 15, shows an increase of 4,947,000 bus. for the week, making the total 39,514,000 bus. The visible supply of corn decreased 1,140,000 bus. for the week, leaving the total 12,529,000 bus. Notwithstanding decreasing stocks of corn and an excellent export business, shippers reported that it was easy to buy corn in the country. The heaviness of the corn market was no doubt in part due to the approach of the new crop harvest. Exports of corn from the United States from July 1 to 13 were over 4,000,000 bus., compared with nothing a year ago.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending August 13:					
Atlantic ports[1]	649	326	.....	38	55
Gulf ports[2]	5,040	115	3	.....	.....
Pacific ports[3]	490	.....	.....	419	.....
Total	6,179	441	3	457	55
Previous week	9,242	380	50	781	95
Corresponding week last year	6,219	.....	.....	264	669
Total July 1 to Aug. 13, 1921	35,414	4,057	286	2,683	1,012
Corresponding period last year	31,133	.....	1,922	1,731	7,954

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Aug. 12.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	.....	141	144	144½	.....	144¾
	No. 2	.....	137	143	141	.....	141½
	No. 3	127½	128¾	131½	133½	130	134¼
Hard Winter	No. 1	121½	123½	125	126	125	.....
	No. 2	120	122½	124½	125½	125	126½
	No. 3	116	121	123	123½	123½	125
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 1	118	120½	122¼	.....	123¼	126
	No. 2	117½	120	122½	123	122½	125
	No. 3	115	119	120½	121½	121	123½
Red Winter	No. 2	118½	121¼	123½	123½	124	125
	No. 3	117¾	120½	122½	123	121¾	123½
	No. 4	116	118½	120	121	.....	122
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	154	159	156	172	171	171
	No. 2	144	146	148	162	157	160
	No. 3	134	133	135	140	143	144
	No. 4	120	118	122	127	131	132
Northern Spring	No. 1	135	154	.....	.....	162	.....
	No. 3	118	127	.....	.....	.....	130
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	122	118	124	119½	123½	126⅜
	No. 2	119⅞	120	123¼	122⅝	122	125½
	No. 3	118	117⅜	121	120⅜	119½	124
	No. 4	114½	115⅞	120	118½	.....	122
Hard Winter	No. 1	112	114¼	116½	117¼	116	119⅝
	No. 2	110⅜	113	115	116¼	114⅜	117¼
	No. 3	110	111	114¼	114½	114	117⅝
	No. 4	107	109¼	113¾	113¼	111⅜	114
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	108	110¼	113	113¼	113	114⅝
Red Winter	No. 2	113⅜	118	122	.....	123	.....
	No. 3	109¼	112	116⅜	116⅜	116⅝	119½
	No. 4	105⅜	108⅜	113⅞	111⅜	111	115¾
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	118½	121½	123¼	123½	125	126
	No. 3	115¼	118	120	119¾	121½	122
	No. 4	112	114¼	117	118	119	119

CORN.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	58½	58½	59¼	58¾	58½	59
	No. 3	.....	56¾	.....	.....	56½	57⅜
Yellow	No. 1	58⅜	58½	59¼	58⅜	58¼	59
	No. 3	57½	.....	58	57	57½	58
Mixed	No. 1	58	58¼	58⅜	58	58¼	58⅜
	No. 2	58	58¼	58¾	58¼	58	58¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	52	52¼	53	.....	.....	52¼
	No. 2	52	51½	.....	52	52¼	52
	No. 3	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	50½
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 1	47	48	48	47⅛	46⅜	46½
	No. 2	47¼	47½	47⅜	47	46	46
Yellow	No. 1	50	50⅜	50⅝	50⅛	49	50
	No. 2	50	50	50⅜	50	49	.....
Mixed	No. 1	47¼	47	49	47	46	.....
	No. 2	47½	47½	47⅜	46⅜	45⅞	46⅜
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	54¼	54½	55½	54½	54	54¼
	No. 2	54	54¼	55	54	54	54
Yellow	No. 1	56¼	56½	57⅜	57½	57⅜	58
	No. 2	56	56	57½	57½	57⅜	58
	No. 3	.....	55	.....	57	.....	57

OATS.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	35	36	35¼	35¾	34⅜	34½
	No. 3	32½	32⅜	33¼	32½	32½	32¼
	No. 4	30¼	30½	30½	30	29¼	29
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	31½	31¾	32¼	32	31¾	32
	No. 3	30½	31	31¼	31½	31	30¾
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	.....	34⅜	34½	.....	34	33¾
	No. 3	32¾	33⅜	33½	33¼	32½	32½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	34¼	33¾	34½	34	34½	35
	No. 3	32½	32½	33	32½	30½	32½
	No. 4	31½	31¼	32½	31	30½	30½

RYE.

CHICAGO.							
Rye	No. 2	108	108	110½	110¾	110¾	110½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	99	101	104	104½	104	104½

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Sept.	120	122¼	123¾	122	121½	123¾
	Dec.	122	125¼	127	125	127½	125¾
Corn	Sept.	56⅝	57⅞	57¾	56¼	57⅛	56¾
	Dec.	56⅜	57½	57⅝	56	56½	55⅝
Oats	Sept.	36¾	36⅞	37⅛	36⅜	36⅜	36
	Dec.	39¾	39⅞	40⅛	39½	39⅝	39
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Sept.	108⅞	111⅝	114½	111⅜	114¼	113¾
	Dec.	113⅜	116½	118½	115½	118¼	117⅝
Corn	Sept.	46½	47¼	47⅞	45⅜	45⅝	45⅞
	Dec.	48½	49⅜	50⅛	48	48⅜	47⅜
Oats	Sept.	32⅞	33⅛	33½	32⅛	32⅜	32¾
	Dec.	.....	.....	36½	35⅜	35½	35½

Hay and Feed

LIGHT RECEIPTS OF HAY ADVANCE PRICES IN A FEW MARKETS.

Good Timothy Reported as Being Scarce—Alfalfa Moving Slowly—Shipments Slightly Heavier.

While the advance in timothy prices has stimulated shipping, reports from the principal markets for the week ending Aug. 13 indicate that receipts of good hay in the central western markets were not equal to the demand and prices advanced over a wide range in a few markets. Eastern markets remained sluggish, however, and prices declined about 50¢ per ton.

A limited demand developed during the week in several southern markets but the higher quotations curtailed buying. High freight rates are still an important factor where markets are more distant from producing sections and in many places producers are not able to market their alfalfa and prairie hay except at a loss.

RECEIPTS SLIGHTLY HEAVIER.

Receipts for the week in the markets east of the Mississippi River were slightly more than for the preceding week and compared favorably with those for the corresponding week last year. However, Kansas City and other western markets showed a much lighter movement than during the week ending Aug. 14, 1920, as is shown in the following table which compares receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Aug. 6 and Aug. 13, 1921, and Aug. 14, 1920.

Cities.	1921		1920
	Aug. 13.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 14.
New York	261	53	261
Pittsburgh	128	91	.....
Cincinnati	86	66	118
Chicago	165	128	135
Minneapolis-St. Paul	61	52	.....
Memphis	31	.....	52
St. Louis	46	92	99
Kansas City	156	.....	780
Los Angeles	160	190	228
San Francisco	175	196	258

TIMOTHY SCARCE AND HIGHER.

Timothy.—Receipts of the better grades of timothy continued so light in the central western markets that the local and limited shipping demand together forced prices up $3 to $5 per ton in several large markets, including Chicago and St. Louis. This strength was not reflected in the eastern markets, however, where prices were about 50¢ lower because of light demand and lack of interest by the trade. Low grades sold slowly in all markets as the urgent inquiry was only for the high grade hay.

While an increased movement is expected because of the advance in price, there are indications that the supply of high grade hay will be light for some time, as farmers hesitate to market their hay until they can determine the effect of the dry weather upon pastures and their own needs.

Southern markets are still inactive because of an abundant supply of local forage which is being fed instead of the higher-priced timothy.

Alfalfa.—The high freight rates continue to hold a good part of the alfalfa back on the farms so that the movement to market at present is unprecedently light. Only 3 cars were received during the week at Omaha, 7 at St. Louis, and 64 at Kansas City. While some alfalfa is moving short distances to local mills, dairymen and dealers state that no liberal movement can occur until transportation charges are reduced because present prices do not represent cost of production after marketing costs have been deducted.

Receipts of alfalfa at Pacific coast markets were slightly lower than during the preceding week, but the demand was light and the markets were dull. While most alfalfa quotations are nominal, they show some changes in sympathy with timothy and mixed hay and vary over a range of $1 to $3 compared with the previous week's quotations.

Prairie.—Prairie prices show little change and the situation generally is practically the same as has existed during the past month. Kansas City reports some demand for prairie from Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota where the drought has damaged pastures and caused a short crop of timothy. Receipts at Minneapolis were slightly heavier during the week but the market held firm on a good local demand. The quality of the hay being marketed is fair to good.

Higher timothy prices at Chicago caused buyers to substitute prairie, and the 90 cars received during the week were sold readily at steady prices.

Straw.—Wheat and oat straw generally were in poor demand but rye straw was scarce and wanted especially in eastern markets. There were some price changes varying from 50¢ to $2 per ton, as is shown by the following quotations which represent prices in the principal markets: Wheat straw—Philadelphia $13, Baltimore $10.50, Pittsburgh $12, Cincinnati $7, Chicago $9.50, Minneapolis $8, Omaha $8, St. Louis $6.50; oat straw—Philadelphia and Baltimore $13.50, Pittsburgh $12.50, Cincinnati $7, Chicago $10.50, Minneapolis and Omaha $9, Kansas City $7.50; rye straw (straight)—New York $22, Philadelphia $19; (tangled) — Baltimore $14.50, Pittsburgh $14, Cincinnati $10.50, Chicago $12, Minneapolis $9. Rice straw quoted at New Orleans at $11.50.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, AUG. 13.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	32.00	32.00	25.50	27.00	27.00	24.00	.....	22.00	22.50	26.00	19.50	.....	[2]13.50	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	29.50	25.00	25.00	26.50	23.00	25.00	21.00	22.00	24.00	18.50	.....	[2]12.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	29.00	28.50	24.00	24.00	25.00	21.00	.....	18.50	20.00	23.00	18.00	.....	[2]11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	29.50	23.00	25.00	26.50	.....	.....	18.50	20.00	22.00	18.00	.....	[2]13.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	25.00	27.00	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	18.00	18.00	20.00	17.50	.....	[2]11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	17.50	.....	[2]12.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	28.00	28.00	22.50	.....	.....	19.00	23.50	[2]20.00	16.50	20.00	16.00	17.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	26.00	27.00	20.00	23.00	.....	17.00	21.00	[2]18.00	14.00	16.00	14.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	24.00	25.50	16.00	20.00	.....	14.00	17.50	[2]16.00	11.00	11.50	12.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	18.00	15.00	12.00	11.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	16.00	13.50	10.00	10.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	11.00	11.50	[2] 9.00	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	20.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	23.75	23.50	22.75	22.00	22.00	.....	.....	21.50	19.00	16.25	13.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	25.00	25.00	22.00	.....	15.00	16.00	21.50	19.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	22.75	22.00	22.00	.....	15.00	20.50	19.00	.....	.....	13.00	12.00	.....	25.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	25.25	24.50	24.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	22.50	20.00	18.25	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	29.00	27.00	.....	.....	21.00	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	19.00	25.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	27.00	24.00	18.00	17.00	23.00	.....	17.50	.....	15.00	13.50	31.00	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	30.00
Rye middlings	23.00	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.50	18.00	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	49.50	50.00	49.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]48.00	44.00	42.60	38.50	42.50	43.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	45.75	.....	[3]44.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.00	.....	.....	.....	43.50	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	[3]42.75	43.50	[3]42.00	36.00	37.00	36.75	.....	.....	41.00	42.50	.....	.....	.....	38.00	34.00
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	27.00	28.50	21.50	21.00	.....	24.00	22.00	.....	18.50	19.00	20.00	27.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	38.78	.....	37.71	.....	38.00	.....	.....	34.93	33.80	30.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	32.50	32.00	32.00	30.00	29.00	.....	24.00	.....	27.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	31.50	.....	31.00	28.00	.....	.....	23.00	.....	27.00	24.00	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	33.00	21.00	.....	26.00	.....	[4]30.00
Dried beet pulp	29.00	29.00	29.00	33.00	35.00	.....	.....	25.80	25.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	26.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] New crop. [4] Rolled.

FEED DEMAND STILL QUIET WITH PRICES STEADY TO LOWER.

Stocks of Most Feedstuffs in Dealers' Hands Reported as Fair—Wheat Millfeeds Plentiful.

The demand for feedstuffs during the week ending Aug. 13 was quiet in all markets. The offerings were good but no undue pressure was noticeable and most prices were only slightly lower than those quoted last week.

Wheat millfeeds.—Principal markets reported the demand for wheat feeds slow. Offerings were plentiful, causing resellers to discount their prices. Stocks appeared good and the movement was fairly heavy. There was a brisk demand for middlings in a few sections and offerings for near-by shipment were light. Winter wheatfeeds are in better supply than spring wheatfeeds and are quoted at comparatively lower prices. Fewer inquiries were noted for bran from feeding sections where drought conditions prevailed recently, due probably to the

(Concluded on page 125, column 1.)

Seeds

TEXAS SEED OATS NOW SELLING FREELY AT LOW PRICES.

Quotations Range from 30 to 35 Cents per Bushel—Most of Crop Out of Growers' Hands.

Growers in eastern and uortheastern Texas are selling Red Rustproof seed oats freely at prices ranging from 30¢ to 35¢ per bu. These prices are the same as those offered earlier in the season. Reports to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates received around Aug. 13 indicated that in most instances 75% of the crop had left growers' hands. This section usually ships large quantities of seed oats to the Southeastern States, but stocks of good quality are scarce, and shipments to the Southeast this year may necessarily consist largely of a lower grade than normally would be available.

The movement of seed oats from growers' hands in the Southeastern States has been slow. In most cases only 10% to 15% has been sold and in a few instances 40% to 50%. Growers are reperted to be dissatisfied with the prices offered, which have declined 10¢ to 15¢ per bu. during the past three weeks and range from 50¢ to 65¢ per bu. for Fulghums aud Applers. The quality of the 1921 crop seed oats in this section is fair to good and much better on the average than the Texas crop.

There has been a slight decline in the average price being paid to growers in the Southeast for Georgia and Abruzzi seed rye during the past three weeks. Prices at present range from $1.75 to $2 per bu. Movement of the crop varies. In southwestern Georgia and some localities in South Carolina 75% of the supply has left growers' hands, while in eastern Georgia only 15%.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation act:

Kind of seed.	Aug. 1–15, 1921.	Aug. 1–15, 1920.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	770,700	.....
Canada bluegrass	1,200	.....
Alsike clover	107,100	.....
Crimson clover	323,200	490,700
Red clover	476,400	142,100
White clover	18,700	.....
Orchard grass	67,200	.....
Rape	60,500	.....
English rye grass	.....	22,400
Hairy vetch	80,000	28,300

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 124.)

beneficial rains of the past week and improved pasturage conditions. Northwestern mills were able to hold prices steady because most of the feed now turned out is applied on old contracts. Reddog was scarce. Flour middlings were in fair supply and quotations indicate prices of about $29.50, delivered, northeastern markets. Durum flour middlings in storage at Buffalo were offered at $24.50, delivered, Philadelphia rate points. Local mills in southeastern sections are offering their offal at prices below western quotations.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—There was fairly good buying for September shipment of cottonseed products, most of which was thought to be short covering. Southwestern mills are not making sales to any extent, but jobbers in that section are offering liberally for deferred shipment. The export demand for cake was light and prices were generally easier. Old crop meal was difficult to sell because of the nearness of the new crop. Supplies at mills are light. Quotations for 38% meal are $1 to $1.50 higher than for 36% meal.

Linseed meal and cake.—Practically no change was noted in the linseed meal situation, but the tone of the market was weak and prices were mainly sustained by light stocks. The export demand has materially fallen off and no domestic sales of sizable proportions were reported. The country trade does not appear to be disposed to anticipate wants for future delivery at present prices despite the fact that the protein feed situation looks fairly strong.

Gluten feed.—Production of gluten feed is estimated at about 70% of normal. The demand is poor. Storage stocks at mills are light. The movement was fair. The undertone of the market was weak. Dealers seem to be supplied with enough to take care of their present requirements. A few lots are reported to have been sold for export. Prices are unchanged from last week.

HOMINY FEED DECLINES $1.50.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed has slowed up considerably during the past week. Prices declined and are about $1.50 lower than 10 days ago. A better demand is expected in the fall or as soon as the grain markets become more settled. The inquiry was confined to near-by shipment. Stocks and movement are light. Increased offerings of white coru at easier prices caused yellow hominy to be quoted at a substantial premium over white in the Cincinnati market.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal was easier and slightly lower in most of the markets. Supplies are considered normal but are greater than the demand which is below normal due principally to the very light sales to mixed-feed manufacturers. Trading is inactive, and the situation was practically unchanged from last week.

Beet pulp.—There was a slightly better feeling for beet pulp, and quotations were firmer. Stocks are ample. In the East they are principally in Buffalo where about 2,000 tons are held in storage at present. The trade believes that a fairly active demand would soon dispose of available domestic supplies.

DROUGHT MAY AFFECT FEED DEMAND.

(Concluded from front page.)

Lack of the customary summer demand this year and the absence of the usual sales for future shipment indicate that the country trade as a whole has not anticipated requirements for the coming fall and winter. The absence of this demand and sales for future shipment prevented jobbers and wholesale dealers from accumulating a large line of feeds because such sales were used more or less as a hedge against their purchases. The absence of the demand for future shipment is generally ascribed as the cause for the radical decline in the prices of feedstuffs which has taken place during the last four months.

It is now reported that during the last few weeks there has been a more active inquiry by jobbers and a quiet but steady accumulation of stocks. Prices are considered low enough, and as a substantial decline was not expected but rather an advance in prices was looked for, considerable speculative buying on the part of wholesale dealers took place. This buying has tended to sustain prices during recent weeks in spite of fairly substantial offerings.

The extent to which the United States will be asked to supply feedstuff requirements of European countries is problematical. Many dealers estimate that because of high ocean freight rates and prices it is not likely that heavy sales will be made. The exchange rates also are a deterrent factor at the present time. If an unusually heavy demand should occur it is thought that linseed oil meal, cotton seed oil meal and other high protein feeds would be the principal feedstuffs contracted for. Considerable oil meal has already been purchased by exporters and this fact has caused a rapid advance in the price of that feed. Foreign buyers apparently refused to follow the advance and the demand has slackened up somewhat, but it is quite possible that there will be a renewed export inquiry as soon as prices reach a more attractive level.

Many feed exporters think that the feedstuff requirements of Europe for the coming fall and wiuter will be approximately the same or perhaps less than they were during the past year because of the heavy slaughter of cattle in continental countries as a result of the dearth of pasturage aud feed supplies.

MANY FACTORS TO CONSIDER.

Another factor which should be remembered is that the cotton acreage in the United States was reduced approximately 28%, and that the acreage formerly planted in cotton has been used for the raising of feed grains and forage. This undoubtedly will have a tendency to reduce enormously the demand for feedstuffs from cotton-growing States. Furthermore, good crops of corn, oats, alfalfa, cowpeas, and other feedstuffs should result in a materially reduced demand for manufactured feeds this year, particularly in the Southern States. The recent marketing of rice as a feed in Arkansas is, according to a recent estimate, likely to result in a cut of 50% in the Arkansas feed bill, which approached $20,000,000 during the last few years.

Other influences that are contributing to a great deal of circumspection on the part of the feed trade are: The uncertainty of present conditions, particularly the milk situation, which has favored the buying of feeds for immediate needs only; the proposed reductions in freight rates which may tend to lower feed prices in consuming sections; and the tendency on the part of the country trade to supplement locally produced forage aud feedstuffs with the highest grades of feeds obtainable elsewhere.

At present buyers are extremely discriminative and appear to be considering carefully the savings made in the purchase of feeds containing high percentages of protein because expenses, such as bagging, hauling, and particularly freight charges, are heavier now than during the prewar period and such charges are as great on the low as they are on the high-grade feeds.

While it has been noted that as soon as such feeds, because of temporary low production or low stocks, are advanced to disproportionate prices compared with those asked for other feedstuffs, it becomes difficult to make sales, it is quite probable that should a heavy export demand develop there would be little opportunity for the domestic trade to exercise this privilege and that it would be obliged to pay the same prices as exporters were willing to offer.

Cotton

SLIGHT DECLINES REGISTERED BY BOTH SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Census Report of Consumption during July Shows 410,000 Bales Consumed by Domestic Mills.

During the week ending Aug. 13, prices for both spot cotton and future contracts declined slightly. The average price of Middling cotton on Aug. 13, closed at 11.93¢ per lb. compared with 12.01¢ at the close of the previous week and 36.01¢ for the corresponding day in 1920.

The decline in prices for future contracts ranged from 19 points for March contracts at New York and May contracts at New Orleans, to 29 points for October contracts at New Orleans and October, December, and May contracts at New York. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 8.86d. per lb. on Aug. 12, compared with 8.88d. at the close of the previous week and 22.84d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales decreased during the week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 48,522 bales compared with 56,643 bales the previous week and 19,784 bales the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that there was an increased demand during the week for cotton fabrics and that prices remained firm with advances for certain lines.

CENSUS CONSUMPTION REPORT.

On Aug. 13, the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly preliminary report showing the consumption of cotton for July together with certain other statistics. The figures show that during the month of July American mills consumed 410,120 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 525,489 bales for July, 1920, and 510,328 bales for July, 1919. The total number consumed by American mills from Aug. 1 to July 31 amounted to 4,887,893 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 6,419,734 bales for the corresponding period in 1919–20. The number of bales reported in manufacturing establishments on July 31 was 1,115,847, compared with 1,358,147 bales for the same day last year; and the number of bales reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 3,724,512, compared with 2,055,015 bales in 1920. Active spindles were reported as 32,446,281, compared with 34,666,794 for the corresponding period in 1920.

Comparative summary of American Cotton Consumption.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1920–21	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
August	483,193	497,319	534,971	569,488
September	457,647	491,069	489,962	522,389
October	399,837	556,041	440,354	584,946
November	332,057	491,250	455,611	590,427
December	294,851	511,711	472,908	516,498
January	366,270	591,921	556,883	523,947
February	395,563	515,699	433,295	510,084
March	437,933	575,789	433,485	571,443
April	408,882	566,914	475,875	544,125
May	439,884	541,377	487,934	575,862
June	461,656	555,155	474,330	515,823
July	410,120	525,489	510,328	541,457
Total	4,887,893	6,419,734	5,765,936	6,566,489

Closing future prices for August 13 and for the corresponding days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
October	13.18	30.94	30.65	12.73	29.70	30.45
December	13.60	30.00	30.80	13.13	29.22	30.33
January	13.63	29.02	30.70	13.19	28.65	30.32
March	13.83	28.60	30.76	13.39	28.30	30.35

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Aug. 13, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Aug. 13, in each of the markets, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	250	125	200	225	225	200	100	300	175	200
Strict Good Middling	150	200	100	150	175	175	150	75	200	150	153
Good Middling	100	100	75	100	125	100	100	50	100	100	95
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	75	50	50	25	50	50	50
Middling	12.00	12.38	12.00	11.25	11.50	11.25	11.50	12.50	12.80	12.13	11.93
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	75	75	50	75	100	75	100	65	75	75	77
Low Middling	200	150	150	150	200	200	225	150	150	175	175
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	300	250	225	250	350	300	325	250	250	275	278
Good Ordinary [2]	400	375	325	350	450	400	425	350	350	375	380
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	45
Strict Middling	125	100	150	150	150	125	150	150	150	100	135
Middling [2]	200	200	250	250	200	225	250	250	250	250	233
Strict Low Middling [2]	350	300	375	350	300	325	350	400	350	325	343
Low Middling [2]	450	400	475	450	400	425	450	500	500	375	443
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	175	200	225	150	200	200	250	250	300	215
Strict Middling [2]	300	275	300	325	250	250	300	350	350	350	305
Middling [2]	450	450	400	450	300	400	400	400	450	400	410
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	250	225	250	275	150	250	300	300	300	325	263
Strict Middling [2]	350	325	350	375	250	350	350	400	400	375	353
Middling [2]	450	425	450	500	300	450	450	500	500	425	445
Sales for week, bales	2,076	1,609	462	294	5,400	2,358	10,360	17,243	3,022	5,698	[3] 48,522

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, on Aug. 12 and on the corresponding day in 1920 of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	.....	3	2
Strict Good Middling	236	21	289	95
Good Middling	4,496	188	3,381	712
Strict Middling	20,757	551	21,389	1,599
Middling	51,562	2,250	35,129	1,549
Strict Low Middling	43,029	7,634	19,518	1,429
Low Middling	10,790	2,593	7,048	1,118
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4,531	313	3,158	72
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,646	639	3,091	139
Good Middling Yellow Stained	35	14	4	2
Total	139,082	14,203	93,010	6,717

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Aug. 12 at the port of New York were 156,062 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 33,339 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 436,727 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 213,217 bales.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Aug. 12.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	127,491	50,719
Port stocks	1,316,465	716,671
Interior receipts	145,487	50,182
Interior stocks	1,074,165	808,327
Into sight	264,638	149,341
Northern spinners' takings	54,959	74,563
Southern spinners' takings	98,436	49,422
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,931,249	2,777,086

Exports for the week ending Aug. 12 amounted to 65,544 bales, compared with 124,480 bales the previous week and 40,670 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to Aug. 12 amounted to 134,029 bales, compared with 59,845 bales in 1920.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Aug. 12.

To—	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	14,550	20,057
France	2,409	8,717
Germany	25,162	22,047
Italy	11,236	4,838
Japan and China	67,041	.....
Other countries	13,631	4,186
Total	134,029	59,845

Imports of Foreign Cotton from Aug. 1 to July 31.

(500-lb. bales.)

From—	1920–21	1919–20
Egypt	87,167	485,004
Peru	22,597	63,426
China	14,723	57,185
Mexico	88,155	65,343
All other countries	13,679	29,256
Total	226,321	700,214

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	12 9/16
Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	13
Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	13 1/4
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	13 1/4
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	14
Good Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	14 1/4
Strict Middling, 1 1/4 ins.	23
Middling, 1 1/4 ins.	21
Memphis:	
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	12 1/4
Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	13
Middling, off color, 1 1/8 ins.	14
Strict Low Middling, full 1 1/8 ins.	15
Middling, 1 1/8 ins.	15 1/2
Strict Middling, full 1 1/8 ins.	20
Middling, 1 1/8 ins.	20
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	22

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 12.13¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11 1/2¢ at Memphis on Aug. 13, 1921, and 35¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 37¢ at Memphis on Aug. 14, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	75	450	150	300
1 1/8 ins.	400	2,350	600	2,300
1 3/16 ins.	700	.....	850	.....
1 1/4 ins.	1,000	.....	.....	.....

The latest quotation received for Pima American-Egyptian cotton is 34¢ per lb. for No. 2 and No. 3 grades f. o. b. New England mill points.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery

is quoted at 37⅜¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 27½¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York.

WORLD'S CARRYOVER OF COTTON ON JULY 31, LINTERS EXCLUDED.

[Figures are preliminary and are subject to slight corrections.]

	Bales.[2]	Bales.[2]
Stocks in the United States:[1]		
In consuming establishments	1,115,847	
In public storage and at compresses	3,724,512	
Elsewhere	1,658,749	
Total		6,499,108
Stocks outside the United States:[3]		
American cotton afloat for Europe, including 52,255 bales exported on July 30.	420,516	
Indian cotton afloat for Europe[4]	26,400	
Egyptian and Brazilian cotton afloat	51,000	
At British ports, including London	1,187,000	
At Continental ports	581,000	
At Alexandria[4]	397,500	
At Bombay[4]	951,200	
Total		[5] 3,614,616
Mill stocks, all kinds, in Europe		[6] 600,000
World carryover on July 31		[7] 10,713,724

[1] Data from the Bureau of the Census.
[2] Running bales, approximately 500 lbs. each.
[3] Data from commercial sources.
[4] Reduced to 500-lb. bales.
[5] Stocks at interior points in India and Egypt, as well as at all points in China, and a few other foreign countries, are omitted owing to lack of information.
[6] Estimated.
[7] This figure compares with the estimate of 10,648,550 bales published in The Market Reporter for Feb. 12.

Esthonian Cotton Mills May Close.

The Esthonian cotton industry is passing through a crisis which has resulted in the practical closing down of the Kränholm cotton mill at Narva, Esthonia, one of the largest in Europe and the largest in the former Russian Empire, reports the American consul at Reval, Esthonia. Before the war this mill employed over 10,000 hands and manufactured yearly over 70,000,000 yds. of semifinished cotton cloth, which was sent to Russia for bleaching and dyeing and then utilized in Russia. Because of conditions in Soviet Russia there is now no market for this semifinished cloth.

The Baltic cotton mills, Reval, are still working on Government orders, but when these are finished the question of closing these mills also will have to be faced.

In order to continue manufacturing, the mills will have to obtain credits to enable them to purchase cotton from the United States, while they continue to hold the manufactured goods until conditions in Russia open up a market for them there, or a market elsewhere is found.

June Exports and Imports of Soybean Oil.

Imports of soybean oil during the month of June amounted to 1,057,600 lbs., valued at $42,832. All of this oil came from the leased territory of Kwantung, China. The United States exported 90,555 lbs. of soybean oil of domestic production to Canada during June.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS ON AUG. 13 FOR COTTON OF VARIOUS GRADES AND LENGTHS OF STAPLE AT NEW ORLEANS AND MEMPHIS, BASED ON THE OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW ORLEANS.

Grade.	¾	⅞	1	1 1/16	1⅛	1 3/16	1¼	1 5/16	1⅜
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
White standards:									
Middling Fair	13.38	13.88	13.88	16.38	22.13	24.63	29.13	31.13	34.63
Strict Good Middling	13.13	13.63	13.63	15.38	20.38	23.63	27.63	29.63	33.63
Good Middling	12.63	13.13	13.13	14.63	19.63	22.63	26.13	28.13	31.63
Strict Middling	12.13	12.63	12.63	13.38	18.13	21.13	24.63	26.63	29.63
Middling	11.63	12.13	12.13	12.88	16.13	19.13	22.13	24.63	27.13
Strict Low Middling	10.88	11.38	11.38	11.63	12.63	14.13	16.13	17.88	19.13
Low Middling	9.63	10.38	10.38	10.38	11.63	12.88	13.88	14.88	16.63
Strict Good Ordinary	8.38	9.38	9.38	9.38	9.63	9.63	10.38	11.13	11.63
Good Ordinary	7.38	8.38	8.38	8.38	8.38	8.63	9.13	9.63	10.38
Yellow Tinged:									
Good Middling	11.13	11.63	11.63	11.88	12.38	12.88	13.63	14.38	15.38
Strict Middling	10.38	11.13	11.13	11.38	11.63	12.13	12.63	13.13	14.13
Middling	8.63	9.63	9.63	9.63	9.88	10.63	11.13	11.88	12.63
Strict Low Middling	7.88	8.88	8.88	8.88	9.13	9.63	10.38	11.13	12.13
Low Middling	7.13	8.38	8.38	8.38	8.88	9.13	9.88	10.63	11.63
Yellow Stained:									
Good Middling	8.63	9.13	9.13	9.13	10.13	10.63	11.63	12.38	12.88
Strict Middling	7.88	8.63	8.63	8.63	9.38	9.88	10.88	11.88	12.38
Middling	7.13	8.13	8.13	8.13	8.63	8.88	10.38	11.13	11.88
Blue Stained:									
Good Middling	8.38	8.88	8.88	8.88	10.13	10.63	11.63	12.38	12.88
Strict Middling	7.63	8.38	8.38	8.38	9.38	9.88	10.88	11.88	12.13
Middling	6.88	7.88	7.88	7.88	8.38	9.13	9.88	10.88	11.63

MEMPHIS.

White Standards:									
Middling Fair	13.75	13.75	14.00	14.75	22.00	25.50	34.00	34.50	35.00
Strict Good Middling	13.25	13.25	13.50	14.50	19.75	25.00	32.00	32.00	34.00
Good Middling	12.75	12.75	13.50	14.50	19.00	24.00	30.00	31.00	33.00
Strict Middling	12.25	12.25	12.50	13.00	17.00	22.00	27.50	28.00	30.00
Middling	11.50	11.50	12.00	12.50	15.50	20.00	22.00	25.00	28.00
Strict Low Middling	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.00	13.00	17.00	20.00	24.00	26.00
Low Middling	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	10.50	11.00	13.00	.....	.....
Strict Good Ordinary	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.50	8.75	9.00	10.00	.....	.....
Good Ordinary	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.50	8.00	.....	.....
Yellow Tinged:									
GoodMiddling	11.00	11.00	11.13	11.13	13.75	16.50	17.00	18.00	19.00
Strict Middling	10.00	10.00	10.50	11.00	13.50	16.50	17.00	18.00	19.00
Middling	9.50	9.50	9.50	10.00	12.00	15.00	16.00	.....	.....
Strict Low Middling	8.50	8.50	8.50	10.00	10.00	12.00	13.00	.....	.....
Low Middling	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.63	9.00	11.00	11.00	.....	.....
Yellow Stained:									
Good Middling	10.00	10.00	10.13	10.25	11.00	11.00	17.00	18.00	19.00
Strict Middling	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.13	10.00	11.00	17.00	17.00	19.00
Middling	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.63	9.00	10.00	14.00	.....	.....
Blue Stained:									
Good Middling	10.00	10.00	10.13	10.25	10.75	11.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Strict Middling	9.00	9.00	9.50	9.75	10.00	10.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Middling	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	.....	.....

NOTE.—Quotations for the lengths 1½", 1⅝", and 1¾" staple are omitted on account of lack of information.

Sweden Establishes New Import Duties on Fruits and Nuts.

The efforts of the Swedish Pomological Society to obtain a protective tariff for Swedish fruit have been successful, says the American consul at Gothenburg in a report dated June 21, the Swedish Parliament having seen fit to double the duties which have been effective since 1911 upon fresh and dried fruit. The new tariff became effective on June 6. Considerable quantities of American fresh and dried fruit are sold in Sweden, and it is believed that the new duty will probably affect the size of American shipments in the near future.

The following table gives the new rate of duty on fresh and dried fruits and nuts, conversions being made according to the normal value of the kroner, i. e., 1 kroner amounting to 26.8¢ in U. S. currency. The former tariff rates are also included for comparative purposes.

	Old rate.		New rate.	
	Kroner per kilo.	Dollars per pound.	Kroner per kilo.	Dollars per pound.
Fresh, canned, or preserved fruits:				
Strawberries and grapes	0.50	$0.061	1.00	$0.122
Pears, apples, and berries	.10	.012	.10	.012
Others	.10	.012	.25	.03
Dried fruits:				
Plums, prunes, prunellas, figs, dates; also orange, lemon and citron peel; dried or salted	.25	.03	.50	.061
Raisins and currants	.15	.018	.50	.061
Walnuts, hazelnuts, chestnuts	.25	.03	.50	.061
Almonds, apricots, peach and plum kernels, and all kinds of nut kernels, whole or broken, including peanut almonds	.35	.043	.75	.091
Other edible and salted nuts	.25	.03	.50	.061
Capers (including weight of container)	.....	.....	1.00	.122
Coconuts	[1] 10	[1] 012	[1] 50	[1] 061

[1] Each.

New Swiss Tariff on Meats, Lard, and Oleo.

The following table shows the new Swiss customs tariff on meats, lard, and oleo, effective July 1, compared with the old tariff. Conversions have been made into U. S. currency on the normal basis of exchange of 1 franc being worth 19.3¢. One hundred kilograms equal 220.46 lbs.

Articles.	Former tariff.		New tariff.	
	Francs per 100 kilograms.	Cents per pound.	Francs per 100 kilograms.	Cents per pound.
Hams and shoulders	14	1.2	75	6.5
Bacon, tongues, jowls, and boneless hams	20	1.7	75	6.5
Canned meat	25	2.1	50	4.3
Meat extracts	40	3.5	50	4.3
Sausages	15	1.3	75	6.5
Lard (pure)	10	.8	20	1.7
Oleo	10	.8	15	1.3

The United States exported 3,603,960 lbs. of lard to Switzerland during the 12 months ending June 30. During the fiscal year 1919–20 Switzerland took 6,221,957 lbs., and during 1918–19, 26,873,825 lbs.

Exports of Honey During June.

Exports of honey from the United States during the month of June amounted to 97,522 lbs. and were valued at $12,027. Germany furnished the chief market, taking 53,980 lbs., followed by the United Kingdom, which took 30,000 lbs. Canada took 9,538 lbs. and China 1,723 lbs.

Foreign Markets

EGG IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SHOW INCREASES SO FAR IN 1921.

China Chief Source of Foreign Supply—Cuba, Canada and Mexico Largest Markets for Exports.

The exports of eggs from the United States during the first six months of 1921 amounted to 14,186,804 doz., while the imports amounted to 2,471,167 doz. The figures, when compared with those for the corresponding months of 1920, show an increase of .8 in exports and of 186% in imports, the exports of eggs for the first six months of 1920 having amounted to 14,068,478 doz., while the imports amounted to only 864,063 doz. This does not include dried and frozen eggs and egg products which are treated more in detail below. Cuba, Canada, and Mexico furnished the chief outlet for the eggs exported from the United States during this period while China, Canada, Hongkong, and Argentina were the chief sources of foreign supply.

The Chinese eggs were well packed and generally reached American markets in good condition. Those reaching the Boston market during the first six months of the year were in transit about 20 days. Judging from the amount of shrinkage in the shell, however, it is estimated that they had been held at least two months from the time of production. Most of these eggs, about 20 carloads in all, were disposed of at prices about 10¢ per doz. less than the prices of eggs produced locally.

CANADIAN EGGS RECEIVED EARLY.

Most of the eggs received from Canada during the first six months of 1921 came in during the early part of the year when the range of prices in the American market was still quite high. There were practically no imports from Canada during May and June.

The third most important source of the eggs imported by the United States during the first six months of 1921 was Hongkong. Although the figures tabulated by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce indicate that Hongkong supplied 318,154 doz. eggs during this period, it is quite probable that practically all of these eggs originated in the interior of China and were transported to Hongkong, where they were packed and exported to the United States.

The imports of dried and frozen eggs during this period amounted to 6,197,400 lbs., compared with 6,453,522 lbs. during the corresponding period of 1920. China furnished 4,461,716 lbs. of this amount and England 1,636,330 lbs. Canada ranked third with 82,918 lbs. and Hongkong fourth with 14,727 lbs.

The exports of egg yolks and canned eggs from the United States are expressed in value only. The total value of the egg yolks and canned eggs exported during the first six months of the current year amounted to $101,589. England and Cuba were the most important markets, the value of the quantities taken by the former during this period amounting to $76,454 and by the latter to $8,420. The total value of the egg yolks and canned eggs exported during the corresponding period of 1920 amounted to $209,408.

The following table gives the imports and exports of shell eggs by the United States during the first six months of 1921 as compared with those for the corresponding six months of 1920:

Imported from—	Dozen.	Exported to—	Dozen.
China	1,124,105	Cuba	8,166,416
Canada	526,846	Canada	2,735,254
Hongkong	318,154	Mexico	2,420,986
Argentina	270,540	Panama	451,033
Japan	231,062	United Kingdom	329,591
Mexico	210	Bermuda	38,048
Australia	130	Honduras	23,229
All others	120	All others	22,247
Total	2,471,167	Total	14,186,804
Corresponding 6 months of 1920	864,063	Corresponding 6 months of 1920	14,068,478

DROUGHT IN UNITED KINGDOM.

(Concluded from front page.)

There has been a considerable drop in the price of sheep and cattle at the Mansfield market, where sheep are said to be selling at $9.73 per head less than they cost. Mutton was 24¢ per lb., and beef 17¢ to 19¢ per lb. These prices are figured at normal rate of exchange.

FRUIT CROP SUFFERS.

In the fruit line plums and pears are a general failure. Cherries are variable. The apple crop is suffering on account of the lack of moisture and the earlier cold snaps. The fruit that is holding on, however, will be of good quality. It has been reported that the season for American apples in England, especially in the South, will be somewhat delayed and there will not be a good market for early fruit, although the market should open up well in late October.

The drought conditions which apply to England seem to apply also to the Continent. It appears that the drought in Russia has added to the gravity of the situation as Russia will not only have no wheat to export but will be an importer during the coming year if money can be found to finance importations. The condition of the southeastern countries is also reported, though not officially, to be rather poor.

From the foregoing it is fair to surmise that there will be a good market here and on the Continent for American produce during the coming winter. The present indications are that England will provide a specially good market for beef and mutton during the coming winter. Unless there is a radical change in climatic conditions farmers will be forced, in fact they are now being forced, to place their cattle on the market before they are ready. A cattle shortage may, therefore, possibly develop in England in the near future.

Filbert Crop in Southern Italy Larger than Last Year.

The crop of filberts in southern Italy for the season of 1921 is of very high quality and it is estimated that the production will show an increase of at least 30% over 1920, reports the American consul at Naples. The harvesting of the crop has just begun, and the new nuts have not yet come into the market.

Prices for filberts of the old crop are ranging around 7½¢ per lb. in U. S. currency (according to the exchange of Aug. 9,) compared with 11¢ per lb. at this time last year.

America has been the principal market for Italian filberts, taking in 1920, 2,863,152 lbs. valued at $626,306 from the Naples consular district. A smaller quantity was exported to England and a still less amount to France.

MEAT PRICES IN HOLLAND SLUMP DURING RECENT MONTHS.

Government More Lenient in Restrictions on Frozen Meat Trade—Farmers Sell Cattle.

Meat prices in Holland have experienced a considerable decline during recent months, according to reports reaching the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. This decline is attributed to the fact that the public is gradually learning to appreciate frozen meats and larger quantities are entering into consumption. Another significant feature of the meat situation in Holland is the fact that the long drought has encouraged Dutch farmers to dispose of their cattle even on an overloaded market. The Dutch farmer realizes that it is to his interest to fatten a smaller number in view of a probable hay shortage.

USE OF FROZEN MEATS ENCOURAGED.

The Netherlands Government is becoming more lenient in regard to restrictions on the importation and marketing of frozen meats. This favorable attitude has stimulated the demand for frozen meats. In the past meat importers in the Netherlands encountered many difficulties with the Government and authorities in the various Dutch cities when they attempted to sell frozen meats. This attitude, however, has changed to a more favorable one since the Government was informed by a committee of Dutch experts on the procedure and system of meat control and inspection in the United States.

Another reason for the decline in prices of meats is the arrival of Danish cattle to increase the Dutch supply. Although imports from Denmark do not exceed 300 head per week this comparatively small number is said to have been a material factor in reducing meat prices.

Claims Fruit Packing Is Satisfactory.

"The remarkable prices being realized for Australian apples and pears on the English markets are eminently satisfactory, and sufficiently answer the extravagant statements that have from time to time been made that our packing is unsatisfactory," says the Australasian Fruit World.

"The conditions in the old country have been anything but suitable from an economic standpoint for creating a big demand, and yet we see our fruit realizing prices that have never been surpassed or even equaled. This is the supreme test of quality and packing, and clearly demonstrates that Australia has nothing to learn in this direction from other countries."

Dominican Republic's Sugar Crop.

The 1921 output of sugar in the Dominican Republic is estimated at 1,576,438 bags of 320 lbs. each, compared with 1,244,150 bags in 1920 and 1,166,761 bags in 1919. The United States imported 184,071,693 lbs. (about 575,224 bags) from the Dominican Republic during 1920.

Manchurian Crops Need Good Weather.

The American consul at Harbin, Manchuria, reports that unless weather conditions soon become favorable the crops of Manchuria will be small this year, especially the crop of soya beans which is one of the most important crops.

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